The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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HAYMOND & STRATTON,

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COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Office at the Court House, Woodland. Room formerly occupied by the Sheriff. de2-3m

I. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. I. Friel as a young man well versed in the principles of mathematics and especially in plane surveying, believing he will give satisfaction to all. J. M. MARTIN, Pres't Hesp. College.
no11 J. I. McCONNELL, Prof. Mathamatics.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the District Court. Office up stairs, Bank building, Woodland. no11-3m

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se16] SACRAMENTO. [3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on second floor of Odd Fellows' Block, opposite F. S. Freeman's, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. se16-3m

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EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This 1l and popular Hotel (formerly the HUNTER HOUSE), has changed hands, and is now kept by Mr. J. C. SMITH, an old resident of Woodland, who will spare no pains to make the "EXCHANGE" a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

So far as Board and Lodging are concerned.

THE TABLE will be supplied with everything in its season, prepared under Mr. Smith's own supervision.

THE ROOMS will be kept neat and cleanly, supplied with good beds and necessary furniture.

☞ Board and Lodging by the day or week. no11-3m

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(SUCCESSOR TO EDWARD H. PARKER,)

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for

HAZARD'S GUNPOWDER!

HAZARD'S Electric Gunpowder,
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HAZARD'S American Sporting do
HAZARD'S Kentucky Rifle do
HAZARD'S California Rifle (Enfield) do
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Hunters wishing strong and clean Powder, be sure and ask for "HAZARD'S" favorable and reliable brands, which are kept constantly on hand by first-class dealers everywhere.

118 Front Street,

Between California and Pine streets,

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If you want anything in the Jewelry line, call on RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. H. H. HAIGHT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, Dec. 5, 1871.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

In obedience to constitutional requirement I proceed to give you such information concerning the condition of the State and the operations of its government during the past two years as may tend to facilitate your labors.

While the State has suffered for the lack of copious rains the last and preceding Winters, we may yet felicitate ourselves upon exemption from any great calamities, and upon the healthful condition of our mining and agricultural interests.

Despite the depression of some of our industries, the future of California never seemed more promising than it does to-day.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The reports of the Controller and Treasurer, which are transmitted herewith, exhibit the financial condition of the State on the first day of November last, and the transactions of their offices during the twenty-first and twenty-second fiscal years.

The total funded debt on the first day of December, A. D. 1867, was stated by my predecessor at $5,136,500. This statement, however, overlooked an item of $20,000, which would have made the total funded debt $5,146,500, independently of Indian war bonds, of which $18,668 78 have been paid since that date. Bonds to the amount of $250,000 were issued for the completion of the State Capitol, under the act of last session. The present funded debt is $3,462,000, and of this amount $1,183,500 are held by the Senate in the School Fund, and $57,500 in the University Fund. The amount of bonds redeemed since the first day of July, A. D. 1869, is $856,000.

The amount of funded debt of this State held by private individuals is $2,271,000, which added to the amount of bonds held by the State in School and University Funds, makes the sum of $3,462,000, as stated.

Of the Capitol bonds issued last session nearly the whole amount ($236,000) are held in the School Fund.

There is in the treasury at present, applicable to the redemption of bonds, the sum of $149,500, so that the funded debt of the State, after deducting the amount of cash on hand devoted to redemption of bonds is $3,312,500, a reduction of $1,834,000 within the past four years. At the present rate of redemption the funded debt, aside from bonds in the School Fund, would be extinguished within the next four years.

The various classes of bonds outstanding, and those held in the School Fund, will appear by reference to the Controller's and Treasurer's reports. In addition to the funded debt there are unpaid Capitol warrants, the amount of which is hereinafter stated. These will be paid by the proceeds of the Capitol tax within the next twelve months. The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, were $3,829,984 99, and the total disbursements during the same year were $2,915,592 72.

At the session of 1867 and 1868 the tax for the General Fund was reduced from 80¾ cents to 22½ cents on each $100 of valuation.

This reduction, with large deficiencies to be provided for, and some extraordinary demands on the General Fund for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, furniture for the State Capitol, Mono county bonds, and other purposes, with the unavoidable increase of expenditure in the Insane Asylum, resulted in a deficiency in the General Fund at the last session. The increase of the tax for this fund to 28½ cents will remedy this during the current fiscal year, and the estimate of the Controller of 21¾ cents for the General Fund may prove to be adequate, with the increased assessed value of taxable property.

Much embarrassment has resulted, however, from charging all miscellaneous and extraordinary appropriations upon the fund out of which are paid the salaries of Judges and State officers and the regular expenses of the Prison, Insane Asylum, and other State institutions. It is very desirable that this fund and the tax for it should be divided, and a Salary Fund, Prison and Asylum Funds created. Instead of a tax of of 21¾ cents for the General Fund, a portion of this rate sufficient for the purpose could be applied to a Salary Fund, and portions to the Prison and Asylums, for the Insane, and Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind, which are the most expensive State institutions, leaving the surplus over the amounts appropriated to lapse into the General Fund at the end of each fiscal year.

In this way the regular operations of the State Government would be provided for without the serious embarrassment which occasionally results from a deficiency in the General Fund.

The rate of taxation for State purposes for some years past has been as follows: In 1865 and 1866, $1 13; in 1867 and 1868, 97 cents, in 1869 and 1870 the rate was still further reduced to 86¼ cents.

This tax is made up of the following items: For building the State Capitol, 10 cents; Normal School building, 2 cents; State Prison building fund, 3 cents; School tax, 10 cents; Funded Debt tax, including State Capitol bonds, 23¾ cents; Central Pacific Railroad interest, 8 cents; Military tax, 1¼ cents; and General Fund, 28¾ cents.

The Funding Act of last session was ratified by a majority of the voters. If it is carried into effect and the bonds provided for substituted for those now outstanding, a tax of 8 cents would be sufficient to pay the interest for the first five years, as the law provides. This would reduce the funded debt tax from 23¾ cents to 8 cents, a reduction of 15¾ cents.

The tax for the Capitol can be dispensed with in two years, and the tax would then be reduced from 86¼ cents to 56¾ cents, by deducting 15¾ cents of the funding tax, 6¾ cents General Fund tax, and 10 cents Capitol tax, increasing the Military tax to 2 cents, and levying a special tax of 2 cents for a University building fund.

This leaves the Normal School building tax to be applied to other public buildings after the completion of the Normal School. The tax of 8 cents subsidy to the Central Pacific Railroad is levied to raise the sum of $105,000 annually, and the rate of tax will produce each year a larger surplus with an increased assessment roll. This surplus is payable into the General Fund, and will aid to prevent any deficit in that fund. This tax now produces nearly double the amount of the subsidy.

The Legislature can carry the Funding Act into effect, or can repeal it, and go on with the payment of the debt as heretofore.

The arguments in favor of the funding bill were briefly these: First—An immediate reduction of taxation for this purpose, to the extent of fifteen and three-fourth cents. Second—Furnishing to the School Fund for investment, bonds of this State, instead of seeking elsewhere for securities. Third—Facilitating the equalization of assessments by its provisions.

The arguments against it are: The difficulty of securing the exchange of the old bonds without advertisement for the prescribed time; the discount on the new bonds, and the desirableness of extinguishing the debt. While not strenuous on the subject, my judgment was in favor of refunding the debt, and thereby diminishing taxation, as well as leaving in the School Fund our own bonds for investment. The subject is commended to your consideration and to such disposition as in your wisdom may seem expedient.

The prospect of a State nearly out of debt, with a School Fund of two millions of dollars and upwards, constantly increasing, and at a rate of State taxation which, independently of such special taxes as may be necessary for public buildings will not much, if at all, exceed fifty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation under a standard of about one-third of the real value for the valuation of the Assessor, is gratifying and ought to stimulate all who control our State legislation to continue in the same course of economy which has been pursued for some years past. It should also be borne in mind, as a further argument in favor of economy, that the State will be compelled to expend during the next ten years a very large amount in public buildings for the proper care of our insane and the custody of adult criminals and juvenile delinquents.

I have heretofore referred to the advantage of light taxation as an attraction to immigration, and need add nothing on that subject. The fault of all governmental machinery in every country and in every age has always been that it is too cumbersome and expensive, and bears with too much weight upon productive industry. It is out of this that all taxation and public expenditure must be ultimately paid.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The law of last session upon the subject of equalizing assessments was passed in haste, and was designed rather as preliminary to a more perfect system. There is an evil and an injustice here, arising from the different standards either ignorantly or willfully adopted in different counties, which call for remedy. The system will, doubtless, be improved by your honorable bodies at this session. I take the liberty, however, of urging great care and caution to avoid sudden and radical changes in valuations which would fall oppressively upon tax payers, and especially upon farmers.

The object to be attained is to secure a uniform valuation in the different counties, and one which approaches more nearly the market value of the property.

The report of the Commissioners discloses some gross inequalities, and at least one case of an extensive fraud upon the revenues of the State by the Supervisors of one of the counties. Your attention is especially invited to the report of the Board, which shows the necessity of a reform in the system.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the Secretary of State is herewith transmitted. The business of his office has been transacted with system and promptitude, and the purchases of furniture for the Capitol have been marked by judgment and economy.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The state of the various civil and criminal causes to which the State is a party will appear from the report of the Attorney-General, herewith transmitted.

The suit respecting the title of the State to that portion of the Yosemite Valley occupied by J. M. Hutchings has been decided by our Supreme Court in favor of the State, and has been taken by the defendant to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error. There is no doubt that the appellate Court will affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court of this State. I respectfully recommend to your honorable bodies to take some definite action to preserve the valley as a public reservation, in accordance with the grant to the State. A small appropriation would suffice to make every part of the valley accessible with ease and comfort, and would add much to its natural attractions.

It will doubtless be resorted to every year by thousands of tourists, if they are not repelled by a system of petty impositions, which will result from allowing the valley to be appropriated to private ownership. I renew the recommendation heretofore made that a liberal compensation be made to Mr. Lamon for his improvements, and that the same course be taken with Mr. Hutchings, when final judgment is rendered against him in the ejectment suit now pending.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The Attorney-General refers to the paramount importance of preserving the purity of the ballot-box, and adverts in terms of merited censure to the course pursued by the Government officers at Vallejo in the recent elections.

The essence of free government consists in the free and voluntary choice of officers by the electors. If this freedom is destroyed, and men are coerced into voting a particular ticket by threat of discharge and fear of starvation, the act of depositing ballots is a mockery and a fraud.

When officers marshal fourteen or fifteen hundred laborers to the polls, destroy the secresy of the ballot by compelling the use of stripes of pasteboard five-eighths of an inch wide, printed closely in diamond type, so that alteration is impossible, they aim a blow at the existence of free government, and virtually direct the machinery of Republican institutions to defeat the popular will, upon which they are avowedly based. No partisan or personal considerations should prevent a prompt and effectual remedy for this abuse.

There is another evil which menaces the perpetuity of our institutions, and it is the open practice of bribery at elections. Laws of the most stringent character ought to be enacted to arrest the growing evil. When the time comes that the rank and file of the voters are for sale in the market, the exchange of republicanism for despotism will be only a question of time, and that a short time. Patriotism under such circumstances would become a theme for jest. It is here, doubtless, that a serious peril lies, and it is aggravated by the power of the great corporations which at the present day seem to be satisfied with nothing short of absolute control of the whole machinery of Government. No intelligent man is blind to this peril, and there are not wanting already those who despair of a remedy.

Wise legislation, however, will aid much to correct the evil. It should be made a felony to offer or accept a bribe at an election, and a cause of disfranchisement, and a disqualification for holding any public office. Any officer guilty of this offence should be made liable in a *quo warranto* at suit of any citizen, and ousted from office if found guilty. This last provision would probably be efficacious.

Corruption at elections is stimulated by the practice of betting money upon the result. This practice is exceedingly pernicious and ought to be declared by statute a misdemeanor and a ground for disfranchisement *ipso facto*. Laws such as these would go far to afford a remedy in connection with an enactment providing for an uniform ballot on white paper, the passage of which I respectfully recommend.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

The report of the Surveyor-General is herewith laid before you, and contains some interesting statistics.

In my first biennial message this paragraph occurs:

"Our land system seems to be mainly framed to facilitate the acquisition of large bodies of land by capitalists or corporations, either as donations or at nominal prices."

In the same message the regret was expressed that any portion of the public lands had ever been disposed of except to actual settlers.

Posterity would hardly credit, without conclusive evidence, that at this age, under a republican government, the largest part of the public lands would be granted in fee to railroad corporations without condition as to price and terms of sale. A body of public lands, comprising over fifty millions of acres, and embracing nearly the whole of Washington Territory, destined one day to be a great State, has been granted in this manner to one corporation composed of a few capitalists. The public lands belong to the people, and it is not improbable that such legislation as this, if no other remedy avails, will in future provoke revolutionary resistance on their part, defrauded as they are of their rightful patrimony.

If the lands had been held for settlement, and only the proceeds at Government price donated, no great objection would have been made; but the system tends directly to reduce the people to servitude and erect over them a despotism.

These grants ought to be revoked by Congress, and in lieu of the land the proceeds granted when sales are made to actual settles. No vested rights worthy of respect can grow out of such transactions as these, so long, at all events, as the land is not sold by the donees to bona fide purchasers.

In the case of the swamp and overflowed lands a system of reclamation may perhaps render their concentration in large bodies in the first instance necessary; and, indeed, in the case of uplands, where large tracts have been acquired by purchase, the fault is chargeable to the system, and not to those who avail themselves of it to purchase lands.

Our State laws on this subject deserve a harsher criticism, if possible, than that made two years ago, and I respectfully recommend the repeal of all laws in this State providing for the disposal of public lands, and the enactment of some system, not the parent of land monopoly, and which would furnish those guards against illegitimate speculation that are lacking in the present system. The immediate repeal of all laws in force on this subject, saving rights already vested by entry and purchase, would allow time to frame a system better guarded against abuses; and I also recommend a memorial to Congress in favor of revoking all such grants as that made to the North Pacific Railroad Company, and substituting for the land itself the proceeds when received from sales to actual settlers.

I have heretofore recommended legislation to prevent the snaring and killing of small birds and singing birds as a measure of great importance to agriculture.

In other countries these birds, which are so useful to the farmer in the destruction of insects, are propagated at great expense; while here we permit the indiscriminate slaughter.

The repeal of the system of "lawful fence" and the enactment of laws making owners of stock responsible for trespass by it will doubtless engage your attention. It is manifestly unjust to compel each farmer who purchases or who takes up a quarter section to expend more than the price of his land to protect himself against his neighbor's cattle. Every man ought, in justice, to be required to take care of his own stock or suffer the consequences. The present fence system has been an incubus upon agriculture, which is becoming every year more intolerable.

Upon agriculture, which is the basis of our prosperity, is placed the burden not merely of the cost of fences at first, but of the renewal and repair from year to year. Public sentiment demands a reform of this injustice, and I doubt not its demand will be heeded by your Honorable bodies.

FISH.

Your attention is also invited to the report of the Fish Commissioners. These gentlemen serve without compensation, and have shown a commendable economy. Their report is one of great interest, and valuable results are anticipated from their labors. The law of last session needs some amendments to make it efficient, and these are suggested by the Commissioners.

An experiment has been made in stocking the upper Sacramento with shad, which promises good results. The Commissioners ask the appointment of a Joint Committee on "Coast and River Fisheries," to take charge of this important subject. The publication and distribution of their report cannot fail to be useful, and the legislation recommended will preserve and increase the supply of fish in the bays, lakes, and streams of this State.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The subject of popular education is justly regarded as of vital importance to the maintenance of democratic institutions.

The people of this country are as unanimous as any people could well be on any subject in favor of an efficient system of common schools, removed from partizan and sectarian influences, where the whole mass of children can receive instruction at public cost. The improvement and growing efficiency of our own common school system is a subject of just pride and of hope for the future.

Vice and despotism are the offspring of popular ignorance; virtue and liberty of popular education. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction gives the following figures of results for two years past:

The whole number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 15 years is reported at 180,116, of which number 127,908 are white; 901 colored, and 1,317 Indians under guardianship of white persons; the number under 5 years of age is 66,292; making the total number under 15, 196,408, against 170,726, reported two years ago. Four years ago the number under 15 was 149,306—an increase in four years of 47,102.

The number in attendance at the public schools during the present year was 83,628; at the private schools, 15,524; attending no school, 30,964.

In 1867 the number in attendance at the public schools was reported at 54,726; upon private schools, 14,026; and upon no school, 24,411. These figures furnish food for reflection. It seems, with all the zeal and interest manifested in this cause by the Superintendent, the teachers, and the public, there are 6,553 children more not attending any school than there were four years ago. Such a fact ought to stimulate, to redouble diligence in the extension of our common school system, so as to gather within its influence all children between 5 and 15 not educated at private schools.

The number of schools reported this year is 1,550, an increase of 467 since 1867. The number of new school-houses built during the year was 125, some of them large and expensive buildings.

The total value of school property is $3,362,580 18, and the total expenditure for public schools is $1,713,430, an increase of $1,616,244 46 in the value of school property, and of $422,985 29 in annual expenditure since 1867.

The exhibit would be a good one but for the large number not in attendance, and in reference to this it may be said that the percentage of increase of attendants is larger than that of non-attendants. There are many of the sparsely settled districts and those now being settled where the maintenance of schools will be difficult for some time to come. In some districts, also, especially in the southern part of the State, there is a strange indifference manifested by the people to giving their children school facilities.

The Normal School building in San Jose was located upon one of the public squares of that city under the law of last session. The progress made in its erection will appear from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A continuance of the special building tax will be requisite to insure its completion.

MILITIA.

The report of the Adjutant-General presents the strength of the militia organization and some arguments in favor of its utility.

I regret that at the last session so little heed was given to the recommendation in favor of increasing the efficiency of the companies. They are the right arm of the State in the event of serious disturbance, and as an adjunct to the civil authorities could not be dispensed with. They have not been treated for the past four years with liberality, nor even with justice. Not a uniform has been furnished to the infantry, nor can one be with a tax of only 1¼ cents. The companies use the old muzzle-loading muskets, which are practically worthless. An appropriation of $15,000 would suffice to change 2,000 or 2,500 of the muskets now in use into breach loaders of improved pattern, equal to any demand for service. A tax of two cents would suffice to increase the allowances as they ought to be, especially for the artillery, and to furnish the companies with new uniforms as required.

It is desirable to manifest on the part of the public some appreciation of zeal, *esprit de corps*, and discipline of the State militia, which contains all the elements of a superior body of citizen soldiery, and the State ought either to make a respectable provision for those who give their time freely to its service, or else abandon the organization and trust to fortune for the suppression of riots and mob violence.

A single company of infantry in Los Angeles might, and probably would, have suppressed the recent mob in that city, before it had brought lasting reproach upon the State by the barbarous murder of a number of Chinamen, most of whom were innocent of any offense whatever.

It became necessary during last Summer to remove the arms and equipments from the place of storage, where they were rapidly going to distruction with rust and mould, and place them in a suitable armory, obtained upon what were regarded as favorable terms of rent.

STATE PRISON.

The receipts and disbursments at the Prison are given in the report of the Resident Director. The number of inmates on the first day of August was eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in November last nine hundred and seven.

The Resident Director, and the majority of the Board, in their report make a variety of recommendations to which your attention is invited.

There is one change needed, however, without which, in my judgment, it is useless to expect anything like a perfect system of prison discipline and management. This is that the Lieutenant Governor should be relieved from the custody of the prisoners, and a permanent Warden appointed. A Board of Prison Directors of three, five or seven, ought to be appointed by the Governor, to serve without further compensation than their traveling expenses, as in the case of the Directors of the Insane Asylum.

The Directors should be appointed by the Governor, without reference to partizan politics, and subject to removal by him. The Warden should be appointed by the Board of Directors, and subject also to removal by them; and he should select his own subordinates. It is certainly strange that it should be so difficult to inaugurate this salutary reform. There can be no question of its expediency, both on the score of economy and humanity. At the last session a bill was prepared and introduced into the Assembly establishing this system, but it failed to pass that body, and in lieu thereof a bill perpetuating the present system, and making it, if possible, still more objectionable, passed both Houses, but was not approved. The Warden of a prison where eight or nine hundred men are confined ought to be selected with reference to his aptitude for the care and management of such an institution, and should not be subject to removal with the entire corps of subordinates whenever there is a change in party ascendancy.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the discipline and general condition of the prison during the past four years. The obligation resting upon us to adopt every available means to make still further improvement in the condition of the convicts and in management of the prison is enforced by sentiments of humanity and a regard both for the public interests and the welfare of the criminal. With the change of system heretofore recommended and the erection of additional cell buildings, which are urgently needed, the system known as the Irish system could be introduced. A separate prison or House of Correction ought to be provided for juvenile delinquents and for such as are confined for their first offence.

At present all the inmates, young and old, those capable of reform and amenable to good influences, and those hardened in crime, are confined together, to the great detriment of the unfortunate young men who are thus educated in vice and turned loose to prey upon society. This evil can only be effectually remedied by a separation of prisoners, and providing an intermediate prison or House of Correction, which has been recommended by my predecessor in office and myself. During the last two years a teacher has been employed to instruct the prisoners, with gratifying results. One hundred and ninety have been taught to read and write since April, A. D. 1870. I invite the attention of your honorable bodies to the report of the Resident Director, which contains many useful suggestions. In the management of the Prison the Directors have studied economy, and have endeavored to make a judicious use of the moneys appropriated; but it must not be forgotten that while it is desirable to reduce the cost of the Prison, the reformation of the convict should be the paramount consideration.

The State cannot afford to economise expenditure at the cost of failing to make the Prison reformatory, and such disbursements as are necessary for this purpose ought to be cheerfully made. When the present Board came into office the labor of the prisoners was let to contractors at 30 cents per day per man. The price was codsidered too low, and the Board resolved to increase the rate to 50 cents. This was done, and some of the contractors threw up their contracts. To avoid being left with nearly the whole labor unemployed, the price was reduced to 40 cents, as the labor on State account. The present Board adopted the system of advertising for supplies, which has reduced the cost of subsistence and at the same time secured a better quality of provisions. It would occupy too much space to detail the improvement in the condition of the Prison during the past four years. It has been so marked as to attract the attention of all who have visited the institution, and yet with the change of system recommended and suitable cell buildings the condition of it can be still further improved and still better results secured.

The contract system then might be abolished and the Prison might be made self sustaining, which can never be done under the present system.

The sole responsibility of the exercise of the pardoning power under the Constitution and laws of the State is devolved upon the Governor. Under an act passed in 1868 the Board of Prison Directors are authorized to select such cases as they think worthy of pardon and present the list to the Legislature, and upon the approval of their recommendation by the Legislature the Governor is authorized to act. The practical working of this Act is not satisfactory, and its repeal would be advantageous. The selections for recommendation are liable to be hastily and indiscriminately made, and the Legislature has not the means of acting intelligently upon the report of the Prison Directors. It would be better to leave the sole responsibility with the Executive.

It has been an onerous and oppressive responsibility, but the public interests are better secured by having it fixed upon one, than by having it distributed between the Prison Directors and the Legislature.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The reports of Directors and Superindent of the Insane Asylum show at present in that institution 1,090 persons, of whom 786 are male and 304 female. The care of its insane is a sacred duty resting on the State, and all who are jealous of its reputation for humanity cannot avoid a feeling of chagrin that this large number of these unfortunate beings should be crowded together in quarters so insufficient for their proper accommodation. It has been an arduous task to make adequate provision for the care and treatment of this large number of insane in buildings, the dormitories of which are fitted to contain not more than two-thirds of the number.

The great increase in the number of patients has caused a deficiency in the expenditures of the institution, the amount of which will appear from the reports.

This ought to be provided for early in the session. The management of the institution by the Superintendent and assistant physicians has been unexceptionable, and the Directors have been actuated by a single desire to promote the welfare of the inmates, and at the same time to make a judicious expenditure of the appropriation.

The members of the Board are men of good business judgment, and enjoy the confidence of the public, and I doubt not have aimed at economy. I trust the recommendations of the Superintendent will not be passed by at this session. The inclosing of the grounds so far as to prevent escapes, and the building of the north wing, recommended by him, are urgently necessary, and provisions for these ought to be made without delay.

It has also become a necessity to provide another asylum in this State, and its location ought to be fixed upon by a commission of three or more persons, to be appointed by the Governor. The unanimous opinion of medical gentlemen, and of all intelligent men, is that the additional asylum for the insane should be located in one of the counties bordering on the Bay. There are cogent sanitary reasons for this, aside from the question of economy and facility of transportation, so large a portion being sent from San Francisco.

In this connection let me call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner, Dr. Wilkins, who was appointed under the Act of last session to visit the asylums in the East and Europe. It presents a great number of interesting facts and statistics, and a careful perusal of it will aid very much, intelligent legislation upon a subject which addresses itself so strongly to the sympathies of every man who has a heart to feel for the affliction of these victims of mental disease.

In enforcing upon your attention the absolute necessity of additional provision for these unfortunates, both at Stockton and in a separate institution, I only second the appeal of the officers of the Asylum and of the Commissioner in his report, which would be a violation of duty to fail to urge upon you, and to which common humanity requires the Legislature to respond.

The people of this State have reason to be proud of the improvement in their public institutions, and deserve credit for the disposition to make suitable provision for them, but there is danger of a neglect to provide properly for the insane among us which would bring upon the State merited reproach.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

The number of boys and girls in this institution Sept. 18th was 102, as follows: Sixty-four deaf and dumb—37 male and 27 female; 31 blind—18 male and 13 female. The number would be increased, doubtless, if the people of the State were more generally informed that no charge is made in the institution except for clothing and traveling expenses.

The Directors report a deficiency of $28,000, of which more than $20,000 appear to be for permanent improvements. The gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, and the ladies who visit the Asylum, give their time without compensation to this benevolent work.

It is a source of gratification to know that the polluting influence of party politics has not invaded the charities of the State during the past four years. If the Prison could be rescued from this influence also, and these institutions could be kept free from this contamination, there would be a great gain to the cause of humanity, as well as to the public revenues.

The reports of the Directors and Superintendent will give a correct view of the operations of the Asylum for the period of twenty-two months ending July 31st.

The management of the Asylum by the Superintendent and Assistants cannot be too highly commended. The estimate of amount needed for current expenses of the next two fiscal years is $36,000 per annum, or $72,000 for the two years.

STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Under the present system, jurisdiction over the water front and wharves of San Francisco is vested in this Board. The Board ask for authority to make a further reduction in the rates of dockage, tolls, and wharfage; also, the purchase of a dredging machine, and recommend an amendment to the present law, placing every part of the water front, including the frontage on Channel street, more distinctly within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. There is no doubt that the public interests would be promoted by action upon these recommendations.

If the purchase of a dredging machine had been authorized at the last session this work could have been done at much less expense than under the present system.

The sea wall, so far as constructed, seems to answer the purpose, and the plan adopted and thus far pursued has the advantage of economy over any other advocated. The dockage upon vessels has been reduced from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and there has also been some reduction in the rates of tolls.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty-two feet of the sea wall have been constructed, terminating at a point fifty-two feet north of Howard street. The engineer recommends a reduction of the length of Market, Mission, and Howard street wharves from six hundred to three hundred feet, and the location of wharves of the latter length between those streets. This would diminish one half the area to be dredged between those wharves.

TIDE LANDS.

The report of the Board of Tide Land Commissioners gives the results of the operations of this Board, a summary of which also appears in the Controller's report. The net proceeds of sales to November 1st, 1871, are stated by the Controller at $987,755 95 of which $679,829 95 are deferred payments, not yet realized in cash.

The tide lands in Contra Costa and Alameda counties are advertised for sale on the 8th day of December, instant, and together with the amounts to be realized from releases and compromises in San Francisco will swell this aggregate considerably. Of the net proceeds of these lands the sum of $833,333, sufficient to produce $50,000 at six per cent., is devoted to the University endowment, the surplus being payable into the School Fund. The hydrographic survey of the tide lands in Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Contra Costa and Alameda counties, has been necessarily expensive, but is thoroughly done and will prevent controversies hereafter. The removal of this source of contention from the Legislature has been a great relief to the legitimate business of the sessions, and has secured to public institutions the cash value of these lands.

There are some valuable lands unsold in San Francisco, and beside these the State title is a cloud upon a large portion of the

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Saturday, December 16, 1871.

SUPPLEMENT.—With this issue of the DEMOCRAT we publish a supplement in order to lay before our readers the Inaugural Message of Governor Booth, and the Banquet to the retiring Governor, etc. Governor Haight's message is also given, entire, and its great length precludes much other matter intended for this issue. We venture to say the present number of the DEMOCRAT is the "biggest" paper ever issued in Yolo county.

U. S. SENATOR.—As will be seen by our Sacramento letter, Hon. A. A. Sargent has received the nomination in caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature by a large majority, and will no doubt be elected to that high position.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—Governor Booth has appointed Morris M. Estee, of San Francisco, and Smith Brown, of Napa City, as members of the State Board of Equalization, *vice* W. Z. Angney and J. R. Smith. The State Controller is the third member.

IS CONVALESCENT.—The Prince of Wales, heir to the British crown, has been lying at the point of death for a week past. A telegram from London, at 5 A. M. Friday morning, says there are now prospects of his recovery. For several days his case had been considered very critical.

DAILY EVENING POST.—A new daily has been started in San Francisco with this name, with Henry George as its editor and Hinton, Rapp & Co., publishers. The *Post*, though small is extremely lively and readable, and is sold at one cent per copy; to mail subscribers 25 cents per month or $3 per year. George knows how to get up a spicy paper.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE. — We have made arrangements with a talented and reliable writer to furnish weekly letters from the Capital during the session of the Legislature, the first of which appears in this issue. Our readers will be kept fully posted on matters transpiring in the Legislature, especially those matters of particular interest to this portion of the State.

FREIGHTS AND FARES.—We have received a copy of Assembly Bill No. 7, introduced into the Legislature by Hon. F. S. Freeman. The object of this bill is to regulate freights and fares on railroads, and from the hasty examination we have been able to give it, seems to meet the wishes of the people on that subject, and at the same time aims to be just to railroad companies.

INAUGURATION BALL.—The grand Complimentary Ball tendered by the citizens of California to the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature to celebrate the inauguration of Hon. Newton Booth as Governor of the State, will take place at the State Capitol on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, 1871. Tickets can be obtained from C. H. Gray and W. A. Henry, who are the Committee for Woodland. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation. The ball will no doubt be a very grand affair.

THE ALDINE.—The January number of this splendid Art Magazine has been received. It is a pleasure to look upon its beautiful workmanship and read its interesting articles. The illustrations are superbly executed and represent "Maud Miller," "A Tropical Forest," "A Venetian Festival," and the "Bridge of Sighs." Our crowded space precludes more extended mention till next week. It would well repay anyone the subscription price, $5 00 per year. Published by James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty street, New York, who will forward circular and particulars on application.

FRED. DOUGLAS DEFEATED.—The negro Fred Douglas, who was nominated by the Republicans of Monroe county, New York, for Assemblyman, was elected *to stay at home* by 1,186 majority. Monroe is divided into three Assembly districts. In each of the two other districts, where white Radicals were nominated, they were elected. This looks as though the Rads had "thrown off" on black Fred. When the "colored brothers'" votes are wanted to elect Radicals to office, the negro is "the equal of the white," but when those white men are asked to vote for negroes they don't do it. Strange that the darkies can't see this yet. They'll find out the hollow hearted professions of their Radical brothers by and by, sure.

FLOODS IN THE PAST.—A native Californian of evident intelligence sends the following to the *Bulletin* for publication, which our readers will take at what it is worth:

"A flood occurred in the year 1822, when the water covered the low lands entirely, and rose to a greater hight than ever known before. Had the country been settled, as now, the disaster would have been very great. The next memorable flood occurred in 1832, the water not reaching the extreme hight of ten years before, but still covering the low lands to a great extent. In 1842 there occurred another great flood, not unlike that of '32. The pioneer settlers of California remember the flood of 1852, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the particulars. The last great flood occurred in the Winter of 1862. Sacramento was submerged; dams, mills and manufactories were carried away on the principal streams. Roads were destroyed, bridges disappeared and the destruction of property was very great. The Winter of 1862 is supposed to complete the cycle again, premising that a flood will occur every ten years."

Sacramento Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 14th, 1871.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Sacramento City is full to overflowing with the sovereign people of the State, who came here to supervise the conduct of their servants, the officers, and to witness the formalities of inducting those elect into power. Many also came here for the purpose of aiding in the organization of the Legislative bodies, as attachees, at the nominal price of from four to fifteen dollars *per diem*. There must have been about ten persons to each place to be filled; hence, nine-tenths will go home without the badge of servitude, which they were willing to wear for their country's good, and remain in the proud attitude of sovereigns of the country. How few of us realize the dignity of private life and that officers are but servants of the people. Indeed so magnanimous are very many of the people that they look with compassion upon the Assemblymen, the Senators, and even the Governor, and would fain take their places and endure their sufferings with fortitude, if their peers would but ask them. At the meeting of the Legislature there were great numbers so patriotic as to be willing to serve, not only the people, but so humble as to wish to serve the servants of the people in any capacity, from Secretary of the Senate to Page of the Assembly. Their anxiety to demonstrate their humility was so great and devotion to their country's interest so strong, that they often caught hold of men by the hands, and by the button-hole and whispered divers soft things of a persuasive kind, telling how long they had belonged to the sovereign people, and that they were now willing and their patriotism was so great that they even desired to take their turn at serving the dear people. But alas! others were before them, and of still greater humility, so that these supplicants were left to wear the royal robes of sovereignty and remain independent citizens, in spite of their intense desire to humble themselves before the nation. It was a blessed thing that the Legislature was not delayed by being forced to send off to distant places to get those willing to serve, but that so many came nobly forward and said, "lo! I am here; take me." Thus the organization was easily effected.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR BOOTH

Came off in its turn, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. There were called together about ten companies of the guardians of the people—about 350 soldiers in gorgeous uniforms, with feathers in their caps. They were well drilled, had good music and played some good old fashioned tunes that added much to the display of the occasion. I liked the music and the roaring of the artillery, for it kept up my courage, and I did not feel like rejoicing at the exhibition of the result of the defeat of our good old Democratic party. I like display on the 4th of July, for it is patriotic and at my expense.

THE SENATE IS DEMOCRATIC,

And we thank God for it. Moreover we beleive the Senate to be composed of good men and true, and that they will stand by the principles of the Democratic party and the interests of the State, against misrule and monopoly. The manner in which they have commenced to labor convinces me that they mean business. The bills they have introduced assures me of their honesty and their ability to apply the knife where pruning is wanted and to give succor where growth is needed.

THE LITIGANT BILL

Will probably fall under the pruning knife, with its twin sister, the State Paper Bill. The friends of these bills brought an amount of pressure to pass them seldom felt in any legislature, yet nothing of an illigitimate nature was used—simply argument and entreaty.

THE BILL EXEMPTING MORTGAGES

From taxation is also attacked. What the result will be we cannot tell, but suppose it will also fall.

THE SUBSIDY BILL,

Or the act enabling supervisors of counties to levy a tax of five per cent. for railroads that may be gotton up in a county, is attacked and will be repealed. We have heard a majority of the Senate and a large number of the Assembly express opinions on this bill, and they were all unfavorable to it and in favor of its unconditional repeal. We ought to thank Heaven that we have a Senate, and I hope an Assembly, that will save a little from the ravenous maws of greedy incorporations.

THE RATES OF FARES AND FREIGHTS.

The State has a right to regulate the rates of fare and freight, and we are glad to see this step taken so early in the session. All, or nearly all the Senators of Democratic persuasion agree that the rate should be reduced. The bill reduces the fare to one-half and freight to one-third the present rates. If the Assembly will but "stand to the trough, fodder or no fodder," the matter will be properly legislated upon and rightly fixed. Mr. Larkin is the author of this bill on fares and freights, and has also introduced a

RESOLUTION TOUCHING EDUCATION

That will change our whole system of schools, so far as the paying of the expense of education is concerned. This is intended to be a substitute to Mr. Finney's *compulsory* education system. The resolution proposes to keep a free school for eight months in each year, at least, and pay for it out of the State treasury. It will enable all to send their children to school, for it will keep up the schools in weak as well as strong districts. It also abolishes all district taxation for anything but houses and libraries. It is a protection needed for weak districts, and this is one great reason why people do not send their children to school, it costs so much in sparsely settled localities.

THE FENCE LAW,

Which we believe is a bill to do away with fences, will be up, but is not sure to pass. It is at least an important measure, and Mr. Fowler and others will fight it strongly.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Mr. Irwin, of Siskiyou, has introduced a bill to amend the Constitution and enable a Board of Equalization to be formed, and the whole tax system to be remodeled. It is certainly now very unequally assessed, the property of some counties being valued at nearly full value and of others at about one-fourth. We feel great confidence in the integrity and ability of our Senate as a body, for besides the Democratic members, there are some able and good men of Republican proclivities there; and we think Yolo can boast of as sound and as honest a member as any other, and she has great need of good men when the different important measures come up that effect her interest. We observe with pleasure that Mr. Minis is on several important committees that will have matters before them which concern Yolo deeply—the Swamp and Overflowed Lands being not the least of them.

There is truly an immense amount of business of great importance coming before this Legislature, but we will now leave those matters, and "gossip" a little about the

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

It met last night and nominated Aaron A. Sargent as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. The vote was 54 for, to 18 against him. This shows what a combination can do. Gorham and Sargent "hitched teams" and drove "right through." It gives Sargent a position seldom occupied by any one. He carries with him to Washington City a certificate of his election to Congress and one to the U. S. Senate. Of course he is not elected, but will be on next Tuesday. *Deo Volente.* Well, what cannot Gorham and Sargent do now? for it is known that they are leagued together. The people may tire of this. This may yet help the Democracy of this State, and that is some consolation.

THE INAUGURATION BALL

comes off next Tuesday, and all are invited. It will be a fine affair no doubt. It is to be in the Capitol, and both halls are secured for the dancing.

I will conclude by signing myself,

Yours, etc., INDEX.

THE RISING WAVE.—In order that the meaning of the recent election in New York might not be misunderstood the *Tribune* makes the following explanation:

Let the full meaning of this verdict be realized. The people of New York have not pronounced against Democratic thieves, only, but against all thieves. They have decided that there shall be a speedy end of all purchase and sale of legislation, of all jobbery and corruption in office, of all "Rings" for the promotion of personal interests and mercenary schemes at the expense of the public good. It means that there shall speedily be inaugurated a new era of uprightness in government and of frugality in administration. It means that there shall henceforth be diminished expenditures, reduced taxes and steadily decreasing public debts. It means that peculators and plunderers, whether of high or low degree, whether of this party or of that, shall all be exposed, prosecuted, and subjected to condign punishment. Woe to that party which shall fail to comprehend and heed the lesson.

New Advertisements.

BACHELORS'
MUTUAL ADMIRATION
AND
Protective Association,
Sheet and Pillow-Case Party.

To be held in WASHINGT'N HALL, Woodland, On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1871.

Yourself and ladies are respectively invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
T. P. Magee, H. Simmons, W. H. Winne, C. W. Bush and J. Watkins.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION:
Woodland—All OWLS in good standing.
Cacheville—C. R. Hoppin, J. W. Freeman, E. B. Banks and A. B. Barham.
Knight's Landing—J. W. Snowball, J. Martin, Robert Huston and H. M. Hoyt.
Cottonwood—L. D. Stephens and Aug. Hoffman.
Davisville—E. J. Haight, W. Dresbach and E. L. Brown, Jr.
Hungry Hollow—D. Q. Adams, J. P. Goodenow and John Nixon
Plainfield—William Chiles, Phil. Kincheloe.
Buckeye—John Ely and Wm. Flowery.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
T. P. Magee, R. P. Buckley and Great Grand Screech Owl, W. A. Henry.

Tickets, including Supper at Capital Hotel, $3 00.

Music by Wood & Simpson's Band—Six pieces.

You can learn how to adjust your Sheet and Pillow-Case by calling on Mrs. A. A. HACKNEY, 2d street, opposite F. S. Freeman's.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

S. KAUFMAN

Having removed to the store next door to the Arcade Resturant,

Opposite the College,

Has fitted up the same in modern and tasty style for the accommodation of the public. He keeps on hand the best assortment of

CANDIES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, CIGARS TOBACCO, ETC.

Mr. Kaufman also calls particular attention to his most splendid assortment of

TOYS AND HDLIDAY PRESENTS,

And invites everybody to give him a call and examine for themselves. He is selling them at city rates.

Mr. S. Kaufman will furnish toys for Christmas Trees at reasonable prices.

OYSTERS!

Those wanting nice fresh Oysters, cooked in any style, can be suited exactly at de16-1t S. KAUFMAN'S.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores hair to its natural color,

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the Auditor and Treasurer of Yolo County, for the Quarter ending Nov. 30, 1871.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 2d, 1871.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance with statute, we herewith present to your Honorable Body a Report of the Operations of the Treasury of Yolo County for the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year, commencing March 6th, A.D. 1871, being for the months of September, October and November, A. D. 1871.

Woodland, December 2d, 1871.

E. BYNUM, Auditor.
A. C. KEAN, Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND.

Aug. 31, 71, To Balance on hand		$757 91
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To delin. prop. tax, '70	$30 60	
" do St. poll tax, '70	2 04	
" Property tax, 1871..	5,530 91	
" State poll tax, 1871..	61 20	
" Commissions State	56 28	
" Mchndse licenses..	681 75	
" Livery "	33 75	
" Wagon Pcd. "	40 50	
" Billiard "	2 25	
" Stallion "	13 50	
" Ferry "	11 00	
" Fines	47 21	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts		$2,667 71
" Balance on hand		4,601 22
	$7,268 93	$7,268 93

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstdg	$54,303 75	
Nov. 30, " regist'd	10,263 81	
" By " red'md		$2,667 71
" " outstdg		61,899 85
	$64,567 56	$64,567 56

HOSPITAL FUND.

Aug. 31, By amount overpaid		$134 24
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To Delin prop. tax '70	$12 20	
" Property tax, 1871	1,722 76	
" Various sources	37 00	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Warrants redeemed		$1,153 63
" Bal. in fnd Nov. 30		484 00
	$1,771 96	$1,771 96

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstndg	$12,203 12	
Nov. 30, " registerd	2,097 33	
" By " redeemd		$1,153 63
" Am't outstanding		13,146 82
	$14,300 45	$14,300 45

ROAD FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance on Hand		$974 66
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To delinqnt taxes '70	$18 30	
" " poll '70	5 40	
" Property tax, 1871..	2,902 58	
" Road Poll tax "	118 80	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts		$4,086 72
" To Amount overpaid	$6 98	
	$4,086 72	$4,086 72

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstndg	$41,084 03	
Nov. 30, " registerd	3,207 03	
" By " redeemd		$4,086 72
" Am't outstanding		40,204 34
	$44,291 06	$44,291 06

SCHOOL FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance on hand,		$551 28
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To Amt recd fm State	$2,326 24	
" Delin. prop. tax '70	18 30	
" Delin Poll " '70	2 55	
" Property " 1871	3,075 45	
" State Poll " "	60 00	
" Dog " "	121 00	
" Spcl School " "	2,673 57	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Apportnmt to Dists		$2,314 40
" War'nts redeemd		143 00
" Balance in Fund		6,371 29
	$8,828 69	$8,828 69

YOLO SWAMP LAND FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance in Fund,	$6,964 17	
No transactions.		
Nov. 30, By Balance in Fund,		$6,964 17
	$6,964 17	$6,964 17

CONTINGENT FUND.

Nov. 30, To balance in Fund..	$136 30	
Receipts.		
Aug. 31, To Liquor licences...	$702 00	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Warnts redeemd		$233 05
" Balance in Fund		605 25
	$838 30	$838 30

BOUNTY FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance in Fund,	$511 00	
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To St. and Co. taxes,	$98 35	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Warnts redeemd,		$88 24
" Balance in Fund,		15 22
	$103 46	$103 46

BALANCES IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	Amounts Overpaid.	Bal. in St. Fund.	Bal. in Co. Fund
Woodland	$42 93	$58 49	.....
Buchanan	.....	5 30	3 13
Washington	12 49	47 91	.....
Cottonwood	127 50	.....	.....
Prairie	147 70	51 27	.....
Cache Creek	4 00	49 47	.....
Grafton	58 56	.....	427 03
Franklin	5 22	30 33	.....
Putah	.....	130 77	35 13
Buckeye	.....	10 35	3 08
Cacheville	.....	47 25	18 23
Grand Island	.....	16 50	.....
Merritt	7 18	4 36	.....
Fillmore	19 94	.....	.....
Plainfield	14 42	14 42	.....
Willow Slough	39 06	.....	.....
Monument	06	.....	.....
Pine Grove	9 34	84 78	.....
Cañon	25 09	55 57	.....
Union	5 18	6 30	.....
Woodland Prairie	.....	17 05	28 19
Richland	32	4 70	.....
Sacramento River	38 39	76	76
Monitor	16 60	44 94	.....
Eureka	81 38	.....	1 12
Gordon	.....	9 00	6 25
Capay	18 10	.....	.....
Fairfield	.....	28 20	82
Enterprise	47 17	.....	.....
Liberty	14 50	44 40	.....
Pleasant Prairie	61 84	19 76	.....
Vernon	20 93	.....	20 93
Fairview	.....	25 20	2 59
Spring Lake	19 71	24 09	.....
Yolo	303 47	27 72	.....
Mount Pleasant	.....	46 29	.....
North Grafton	3 05	74 88	.....
Montgomery	.....	5 92	09
Lisbon	19 77	26 36	.....
Clover	25 62	58 51	.....
Haight	.....	48 13	.....
Totals	$1,315 83	$1,151 41	$619 85

Amounts in State Fund	$1,151 41	
Amounts in County do	640 85	
Less amounts overpaid		$1,315 83
Balance in District Funds		476 43
	$1,792 26	$1,792 26

RECAPITULATION.

Cash Balances.

General Fund	$4,601 22	
Hospital do	484 09	
Road do		$6 98
School do	6,371 29	
Contingent Fund	605 25	
Swamp Land do	6,964 17	
School Districts	476 43	
Bounty Fund	15 22	
Nov. 30, '71, Bal. in Co. Treas.		$19,510 69
	$19,517 67	$19,517 67

FLOATING DEBT.

General Fund	$61,899 85
Hospital do	15,146 82
Road do	40,204 34
Total amount of Outstanding Warrants Nov. 30th, 1871	$115,251 01
	$115,251 01 $115,251 01

de16-2w

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are Funds in the Treasury to PAY ALL COUNTY WARRANTS registered as follows:

On General Fund, prior to Sept. 27th, 1870.
On Hospital Fund, prior to Dec. 7th, 1870.
On Road Fund, prior to March 1st, 1870.

Woodland, Dec., 16th, 1871.

A. C. KEAN,
de16-3t Treasurer of Yolo County.

For the very best Photographs, go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON, No. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Closed on Sundays.

New Advertisements.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH!

A. GRIGGS and J. F. FRIGGENS

Have united in the Grocery business, situated in the MASONIC BUILDING, east end Main street, and intend to keep all kinds of

Family Groceries
AND
PROVISIONS,

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,
FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR,
MEAL, BUCKWHEAT,
HOMINY,
DAIRY PRODUDE, Etc.

We have on hand constantly a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

To which we call the attention of the Public.

VEGETABLES

We keep constantly on hand. In

FRUITS

There is none that can excel us. We pay the greatest attention to the purchase of the choicest kinds of Fruits.

CARDEN SEEDS.

We have just purchased a new supply of all kinds of seeds suitable for domestic use.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Is one of the leading features of our trade, to which we call the attention of the public in general. We pay the highest cash prices.

FOR SPORTSMEN,
POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, CAPS and GUNWADS.

Butter and Cheese.

Of the best quality to be had in the market.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods on hand, and shall endeavor to sell at fair prices.

Remember the place—MASONIC BUILDING—and give us a call.

de16-3m GRIGGS & FRIGGENS.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

GOODS!

SELLING OFF AT COST, to close business, for SIXTY DAYS ONLY, for CASH, all my Large and Assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Don't fail to give me a call if you want a GOOD BARGAIN. This is your LAST CHANCE to buy Cheap Goods!

HENRY ARONSON.
Main st., Woodland, opposite the College.

se25-3m

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKERS —AND— **JEWELERS.**

Largest assortment of

Jewelry,
Clocks,
Watches,
Plated Goods.
ALSO,
BOOKS,
Stationery of all descriptions,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND FANCY GOODS,
Lamps and Trimmings,
Guns and Ammunition,
Pistols and Knives.

Agents for the
Florence Sewing Machine.
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
oc14-3m Woodland.

FRENCH RESTAURANT
—IN—
WOODLAND.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the people of Yolo county that he has opened a

RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE

in Woodland, Main Street, two doors West of the Postoffice, and is prepared to entertain the traveling public with the best the market affords, and served in the best restaurant style. The beds will always be found clean and comfortable.

PRICES SAME AS THE HOTELS.

Meals can be obtained at all hours o the day or night.

Accommodations for families.
Sign of "French Restaurant."
Come and see me.
no18-3m A. MELLASICH.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1872.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES.

Printed in TWO COLORS, on superb TINTED PAPER. Four hundred engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with descriptions, and

TWO COLORED PLATES.

Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, etc. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the world. All for TEN CENTS, to those who think of buying seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871. Address, JAMES VICK,
de9-1m Rochester, N. Y.

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Brandies, Wines and Liquors,
No. 41 K street, between Second and Third,
oc21] SACRAMENTO, [3m

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners by patents or certificates of purchase of more than one half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. (18) eighteen, and is capable of independent reclamation.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District No. (18) Eighteen, and erected into a separate District.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and is in Yolo County.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows: Being the whole of sections 13 and 17, and the west half of section 15, and the east half, east half of west half and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 18, and the whole of sections 19, 20 and 21, and the west half of section 22, and the east half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 27, northwest quarter of section 29, north half of section 29 and north half of section 30, township 8 north, range 3 east Mount Diablo Meridian, and containing in all five thousand two hundred and eighty (5,280) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite his name hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition, and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said proposed District, and that your approval be noted on this petition, and such note be signed by your President, and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action be taken and things be done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purposes of your petitioners.

Dated, Dec. 2, 1871.

R. S. CAREY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—R. S. Carey, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the signers to the above petition, that he has read the same, and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. S. CAREY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me December 6th, 1871.

ED. M. MARTIN,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
de9-4t.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo, State of California—

The undersigned, your petitioner, respectfully represents—

First, That he is the owner of all the lands hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That he desires to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. (18) Eighteen, and is susceptible of independent reclamation.

Fourth, That he desires said land set off from said Swamp Land District No. (18) Eighteen, and erected into a separate District.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold and is in Yolo County.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows: Sec 2 east, east half of southeast quarter of section 4, sections 10, 11, sections 14, 15, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, and east half of the southeast quarter of section 29, all in township (7) seven, north of range (3) three east of Mount Diablo Meridian. Excepting the south half of the south half of section 27, and the west half of the southwest quarter of quarter of section 28.

The undersigned petitioner intends to construct levees and ditches for the reclamation of said lands according to the Statute Laws of California regulating such matters, and as may best accomplish the same.

Seventh, That your petitioner therefore prays, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition, and find and determine that the said statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excluded from said proposed District, that your approval be noted on this petition, and such note be signed by your President and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action and things be done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purposes of your petitioner.

Dated December 4th, 1871. J. H. GLIDE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—Joseph H. Glide, being duly sworn, says that he is the signer of the above petition, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. H. GLIDE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, December 4th, 1871.

[SEAL.] CHARLES J. TORBUT.
Notary Public in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California. de9-4t

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners, by Patent or Certificate of Purchase, of more than one-half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. Eighteen (18), and is capable of independent reclamation, being almost entirely separated from the main tule by sloughs.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the county of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject of this petition, is as follows; being the east half of section thirty-two (32), section thirty-three (33), and section thirty-four (34), of township seven (7) north, range three (3) east, and sections four (4) and five (5), and the northeast quarter of section nine (9), and the north half of section ten (10), township six (6) north, range three (3) east, base and meridian of Mount Diablo, containing three thousand three hundred and sixty (3,360) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said proposed district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by your President and attested by your Clerk; and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purposes of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

CHRIS GREEN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—Chris. Green, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the above petitioners, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. L. UNDERHILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 7th, 1871.

[SEAL.] MATT. F. JOHNSON,
de9-4t Notary Public, Sacramento Co., Cal.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners, by Patent or Certificate of Purchase, of more than one-half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. Eighteen (18), and is capable of independent reclamation, being almost entirely apart from the main tule by sloughs.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number Eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows; being the whole of sections 9, 10, and 15, and fractional parts of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 16, 11, 14, 21, 22 and 23, of town 7 north, range 4 east, base and meridian of Mount Diablo; and said tract is bounded as follows, to wit: North by the Sacramento river and Babel slough, west by Babel slough and a small portion of the main tules, south by Babel slough and the Sacramento river, and east by the Sacramento river. Said tract does contain in all about four thousand three hundred (4,300) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by you and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purpose of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

J. L. UNDERHILL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—J. L. Underhill, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the above petitioners, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. L. UNDERHILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 7th, 1871.

[SEAL.] MATT. F. JOHNSON,
de9-4t Notary Public, Sacramento Co., Cal.

PETITION.

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Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number Eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows; being the whole of sections 9, 10, and 15, and fractional parts of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 16, 11, 14, 21, 22 and 23, of town 7 north, range 4 east, base and meridian of Mount Diablo; and said tract is bounded as follows, to wit: North by the Sacramento river and Babel slough, west by Babel slough and a small portion of the main tules, south by Babel slough and the Sacramento river, and east by the Sacramento river. Said tract does contain in all about four thousand three hundred (4,300) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by you and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purpose of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

J. L. UNDERHILL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—J. L. Underhill, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the above petitioners, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. L. UNDERHILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 7th, 1871.

[SEAL.] MATT. F. JOHNSON,
de9-4t Notary Public, Sacramento Co., Cal.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

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Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. Eighteen (18), and is capable of independent reclamation, being almost entirely apart from the main tule by sloughs.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number Eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

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Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject

The Yolo Democrat.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BRICE, L. P. FISHER, BEACH & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

HUDSON & MENET, 41 Park Row, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

HUDSON, MENET & GAY, are our agents at Chicago.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—The Sabbath School of the Congregational Church gave a public concert on last Sabbath evening, which for the first attempt, was very creditable. Besides the singing, several recitations were given (which seemed to us a little out of place, but yet were necessary to fill out the programme), an interesting address by F. A. Pedlar, remarks by the Superintendent, Rev. S. R. Rosboro', etc. A collection at the close materially aided the funds of the school, which needed repletion.

SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY GOODS.—The leading dry goods house of Fleishman & Kaufman has recently made large additions to its usually heavy stock of dry goods and clothing, and now it is among the most complete in this part of the State. They have also added a fine lot of choice fancy articles for Christmas and New Year presents. We would advise our readers to give them a call.

VACCINATE.—That scourge of the human race, the small pox, is lurking in different portions of the State, and we learn there are cases of it within a few miles of us on either side. Our physicians have supplied themselves with good vaccine matter and all who have not been vaccinated should attend to it at once. Don't delay.

SOIREES.—The first of the Winter series of Soirees took place in Central Hall on Friday evening of last week, and went off very pleasantly. The next (as they take place once in two weeks), will come off in the same hall, on Friday evening next.

JEWELRY, BOOKS, ETC.—G. W. Green has just returned from the Bay and opened out a full stock of rich jewelry, toys, elegant and interesting books, a fine lot of stationery, and any amount of fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents.

BURGLARS.—The night prowlers mentioned last week are still around watching their opportunities. It is a wonder some of them don't get shot. We expect that will be the upshot of the matter unless they suspend operations very soon.

WATERWORKS.—The Company are hard at work upon their well. Its depth is something over 440 feet. A steam drill is now boring through a bed of hard cement. Success to the enterprise.

FROM CORRINNE TO NAPA.—Rev. W. C. Damon, of Corinne, Utah, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church in this place, has received an appointment to a professorship in the Napa Collegiate Institute.

IN TOWN.—Hon. F. S. Freeman was at home yesterday, looking none the worse for his arduous labors in the Legislature. He has again returned to his seat in the Assembly.

CLOTHING.—As the holidays are approaching, many will want to treat themselves to a new suit of clothes. Read & Welch have received a choice stock from which to select.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that several parties are proposing to reclaim their overflowed lands in this county.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Ruggles & Machefert have received their holiday goods, consisting of fine jewelry, good books and choice fancy articles in almost endless variety.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Everyone wanting to purchase holiday presents (and who does not?) should read the advertisement of S. Kaufman, in this paper.

THE OWLS.—See what the Great Grand Screech Owl has to say in another column. He speaks for himself.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.—From the deck of the El Capitan, on yesterday morning, was witnessed a rare scene of beauty even in California. To the East, Mission Peak and the hill range back of San Leandro, to the Northeast the summit of Mount Diablo, and to the far North the rounded tops of the Marysville Buttes were shining in the white garniture of winter. Few persons have ever had such a view of the Buttes and the rare treat was enjoyed by all on board. The purity of the atmosphere after the recent storms needed no greater exemplification than this.—*Oakland Transcript, Nov.* 30.

MOVEMENT FOR IMPEACHMENT.—A *Herald's* Washington dispatch of December 9th, says a scheme is on foot for the impeachment of President Grant. The subject was under consideration in the Democratic Congressional Committee yesterday. It is believed that Montgomery Blair is at the bottom of it. The main charge will be for the violation of International law, usurpation of war powers, and connection with the attempted annexation of San Domingo.

THE Polish Jews have the reputation of being among the longest-lived people in Europe. One of their number, Leser Chamanower, died recently in Prussian Poland, near Tomatschau, in his 117th year. He is said to have two brothers still living, aged respectively 105 and 109 years.

Letter From Oregon.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

DIXIE, OREGON, October 1st, 1871.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since my last the rainy season has set in, not, however, until our farmers have succeeded in seeding nearly all the land that is suitable for sowing. It commenced raining on the evening of the 12th of November and continued for several days. The streams are swollen, in fact the water is as high in all the small streams at this writing as it was any time last Winter.

POLITICAL.

The question whether or not the Oregon Democracy will adopt any of the Ohio Platform is just now being considered—the masses are generally opposed to it in every sense of the word. The leading journals take rather a middle position on the subject, while all the minor papers with one exception come squarely out in opposition to it. It is looked upon in this State by the masses, as one of the greatest pieces of folly that was ever perpetrated by any party, and should it be introduced into our platforms at the next general election there are a great many who, rather than vote it, will stay at home. We think here that we have seen enough of it in California and other States. Each party is marshaling its forces preparatory to a grand struggle next June. Senatorial aspirants are begining to loom up conspicuously, among them are Hon. J. N. Nesmith late United States Senator, Democrat, Hon. Ruben Boise, late District Judge, Conservative, and Hon. George H. Williams, who was succeeded by Col. Kelly at the last Senatorial election. Should the State go Republican it is generally conceded that Williams stands the best show of being elected, as there are not enough hold-over Democrats in the State Legislature to insure a Democratic majority. Should it be equally divided, Boise stands the best chance; and should it remain firmly Democratic, it is generally conceded that Col. Nesmith will be the successful man. So far as ability and honesty to his constituency is concerned, the party could not choose a better man.

The West Side Oregon Railroad survey (permanent), reached this place to-day, to the great joy of the inhabitants of our flourishing little village.

R. CLARK.

THE wife of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, paid $18,000 in gold for six and a half yards of point lace, which the Queen of England and the Empress of France had both admired, but refused to buy as being too expensive for them. It is such acts that give Americans the reputation of being the most extravagant people in the world, to Europeans.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT is said that if a puff of air were to be blown into a vein of an adult death would instantly follow, because circulation would be stopped. The blood makes the entire circuit of the human body every seven minutes, and whenever this circulation is impeded, or any of its channels are clogged, any impurities which ought to be carried off, disease follows—fever or a disorder of liver or Kidneys, or scrofula, or dyspepsia. To get at and remove the source of the difficulty, use the infallible blood purifier, Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar. The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

A. & T. PORTER,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC., ETC.,

In the new brick building, opposite the College, Main street, Woodland.

HAVING REMOVED

From the old store into our New and spacious brick block, we are now better than ever prepared to supply families and the public with everything in the way of provisions. We have a large and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES,

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be surpassed in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES

Will be found with us at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of our trade.

FRUITS

Will receive special attention and the choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

Poultry and Eggs

Will be a leading feature of our establishment, and customers will be supplied with any number or quantity they may desire.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords. But we cannot enumerate all our different kinds of goods in an advertisement.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods on hand and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

A. & T. PORTER,

se2-3m Opposite College, Main st., Woodland.

A VISITOR from Hartford to Martha's Vineyard camp-ground, who had been suffering from the exorbitant charges made for everything during "meeting week," such as $4 a day for rooms, $2 for breakfast, etc., was strolling past the society's tents (which encircled the tabernacle) where meetings were being held. Just as he was passing one, the voice of an exhorter was heard: "Salvation's free, salvation free." He stopped and said: "I'll take some of that, its the only thing I've heard of since I've been here that I haven't had to pay a big price for."

Religious Services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. N. Pendegast. Services at the Chapel every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preaching every Sunday, in Central Hall, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro, at 11 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. All are invited. Sabbath School immediately after the morning services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. W. S. Urmy, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9.30 A. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.00, and Class-meeting on Monday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the Church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mass will be celebrated in Knights Landing at 9. A. M. and in Woodland at 11. 30. A. M. on the first and third Sundays of each month. In Woodland at 10. A. M., and in Davisville at 11. 45. A. M., on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Courts of Yolo County.

DISTRICT COURT—Hon. Lewis Ramage, Judge; Ed. Bynum, Clerk. Regular Terms commence on the third Monday in May, September and January.

COUNTY COURT—Hon. James Johnson, Judge; Ed. Bynum, Clerk. Regular terms, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

PROBATE COURT—Hon. James Johnson, Judge; Ed. Bynum, Clerk. Regular terms, same as County Court.

Board of Supervisors.

Geo. H. Swingle, President; E. Roberts, R. Megowan. Regular meetings, on the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FUND

(GOLD), JANUARY 1, 1871,

$20,869,079 04!

Assets in the United States,

(Gold Coin.)

Over $3,000,000, 00!

Losses in the Chicago Fire,

Under $2,750,000,00.

New York Agency instructed to draw on London for full amount of the losses, and pay immediately, and not use one dollar of the American Assets.

The Shareholders are personally responsible for the engagements of the Company. All Directors are Shareholders.

W. B. JOHNSTON,

General Agent Pacific Department,

412 Montgomery St., S. F.

CILES E. SILL,

no11-3m AGENT—Woodland, Yolo Co.

FINE GOLD

AND

SILVER WATCHES,

AT HALF PRICE!

Genuine 18 carat Gold hunting cased watches (Gents and Ladies' sizes), regulated and warranted for time and wear (at half the usual price), only $25 each.

The extra fine quality, 18 carat solid gold, engine turned, hunting cased, full jewelled lever movements, perfectly adjusted to all climates (regulated), and each warranted by special certificate, at only $30 each.

The same, of finer and higher grade, solid gold with chronometer balance, at $35 each.

The same as last, solid gold, with nickel works, and stem-winding and setting attachment, requiring no key, wound and set by the stem, only $40 each.

All the above watches are put at half price, and each warranted for time and wear.

SILVER WATCHES.

Extra fine, pure silver, hunting cased, (Gents and Ladies'), at only $12 each.

Best quality coin silver, hunting cased, full jewelled lever, at $15 each.

Extra fine quality, patent lever and chronometer movements, ruby jewelled, at $20 each.

☞ Our watches are all waranted, and if not perfect will be taken back and the money returned.

☞ We require no money in advance, but send all goods by express, payable on delivery, with privilege to open and examine before paid for, by paying express charges, and if not satisfactory, returned. Places where no express runs, goods will be sent by mail, in registered package, by sending cash in advance.

Persons ordering six watches at a time, will receive an extra watch of same value free.

Also, Gold Chains (Gents'), at $6, $8 to $12; Ladies' at $10, $12 to $15 each. The finest gold plated and oroide gold chains at $2, $4, $6 to $8 each.

State description and price of watch required, and order by mail direct from

THE UNION WATCH CO.,

no11-3m3p 148 Fulton Street, New York.

Sewing Machine!

A New Favorite in California.

The Domestic Sewing Machine has just been introduced into this State, and is now offered to the public. It makes the Shuttle or Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, uses a straight needle, and its range of work is from the heaviest to the most delicate fabric, sewing every kind perfectly. It has a self-adjusting tension, which requires no alteration in changing the thread, or in sewing different thicknesses. In simplicity and durability it is unequaled. One great advantage in this machine is, that it will sew over thick seams without difficulty.

The Domestic Stands on its Merits Alone, Which have secured it large sales wherever it has been introduced. It combines beauty of appearance with easy, quiet action and perfect work.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE is furnished in various styles, the prices ranging about with those of other first class machines.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

M. W. HOWELL,

Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.,

oct14-3m General Agent for California.

If you want a Locket, Belt Buckle, Pin, or Ear Drops, call on

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

Incorporated in the Year 1819.

CASH CAPITAL $3,000,000 00.

Cash Assets July 1, 1871,

$6,047,878 07!

For a period of over fifty years this Company has promptly met its obligations, without a day's delay, and has ever occupied the position of the

LEADING AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This position it will continue to maintain, and in the present crisis will preserve and add to its well earned reputation.

Telegraph advices from Hartford, under date of the 28th ult. report the Chicago loss not over three millions; and a Directors' meeting of that day voted to make the Reinsurance Fund intact by assessment of the stockholders. This leaves the Company with a capital of $3,000,000 and over $1,000,000 surplus.

GEO. C. BOARDMAN,

MANAGER,

SAN FRANCISCO.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

J. L. SIMPSON & C. W. BUSH,

AGENTS,

Office at the Bank of Woodland.

no25-3m

CLOTHING

—FOR THE—

MILLION!

Quality Good,

Prices Low!

READ & WELCH

Successors to MAGEE & READ,

Are prepared to supply all the wants of this community in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

GENTS' UNDERWEAR

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

We have on hand lots of Goods, and we want to sell them,

Please give us a call and see for yourselves.

no28-3m READ & WELCH.

FACTS

LITTLE KNOWN RELATIVE TO

Life Insurance.

Losses Paid on the Pacific Coast under the Massachusetts' Law by the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, of Boston:

A. C. E. Miller, Portland, Oregon, Premium overdue six months at time of death, $5,000.

J. W. Jones, Colusa, California, overdue four months at time of death, $10,000.

J. B. Baldwin, Colusa, California, overdue three months at time of death, $1,000.

G. L. Porter, Virginia City, Nevada, overdue ten days at time of death, $2,500.

L. G. Peel, Walnut Creek, California, overdue eleven months at time of death, $5,000.

J. H. Calden, Princeton, California, overdue four months at time of death, $3,000.

J. Levison, Boise City, I. T., overdue two months at time of death, $10,000.

C. W. Salter, Horr's Ranch, California, overdue two months at time of death, $5,000.

C. O. Stevens, Danville, California, overdue one month at time of death, $5,000.

The Main Points of the Law under which the above Claims were Paid.

No Insurance on Life ☞ shall be forfeited by non-payment of premium. ☜

The net value of the Policy shall be ascertained at the time of the lapse of the premium, and be considered a net single premium of temporary insurance.

If the death of the party occurs within the term of temporary insurance, the Company shall be bound to pay the whole Policy the same as if there had been no lapse of premium; provided, the Company shall have the right to deduct from the face of the Policy the amount of premium due, with interest, at the date of death.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was incorporated in 1835. It has accumulated assets of

$10,000,000 00.

This Company charges no more for Premiums on its insurance than those companies that have the unjust clause (pay promptly or forfeit) embodied in their policies.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent,

Office: Northwest corner of California and Sansome Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

dc9-1m **G. D. FISKE,** Agt, Woodland.

PETER S. GLASSCOCK,

DRUGGIST

and Apothecary,

FRONT STREET,

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Perfumery, Window Glass,

Together with every article usually found in a first-class Drug Store, which will be sold at Sacramento prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

oc14-3m

CENTRAL

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

Over THOMAS & HUNT'S Store,

Corner of Main and First streets, Woodland.

CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES,

SUNPEARLS, FERROTYPES,

RETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

Taken and Finished in the Best and Neatest Styles and of all sizes. Cards neatly enameled. Particular attention paid to copying old pictures.

☞ A share of patronage is solicited and satisfaction will be given.

no25-3m E. K. GROVE.

The Leading American

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'IES

"TRIED in the FIRE and FOUND FAITHFUL."

THE

PHŒNIX & HOME

OF HARTFORD AND NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS, OCT. 1st, 1871,

$6,479,861.62!

These Sterling Companies, after Paying Every Loss by the

CHICAGO CONFLAGRATION,

Will have remaining available Cash Assets Exceeding

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

We call the special attention of the public to the fact that these Companies do a FIRE INSURANCE business EXCLUSIVELY; hence their assets are pledged SOLELY to their Patrons as security against LOSS BY FIRE, and are not weakened and diminished by Marine, Inland and Life liabilities, as is the case with Companies combining the several branches.

☞ Those desiring RELIABLE Fire Insurance, at fair rates, are invited to apply at the Offices of the above Companies.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST:

424 California Street, San Francisco,

R. H. MAGILL, Manager.

GEO. D. FISKE, Agent,

no1-3m Woodland.

$500,000!

THE SOUTH CAROLINA

Land and Immigration

ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE SOUTH.

BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.,

AGENTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A series of Concerts will be given under the auspices of the SOUTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY at the ACAEMY OF MUSIC, Charleston, S. C., commencing January 8th, 1872, at which drawings will take place and distributions be made to ticket holders.

1st Gift—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $380,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000, from Opera House, Stores and Halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60 feet, and situated corner of King and Market streets, in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at.....$250,000

2nd Gift—Cash.....100,000

3rd Gift—Cash.....25,000

4th Gift—Cash.....10,000

5th Gift—Cash.....5,000

25 Gifts—Cash—each $1,000.....25,000

25 Gifts—Cash—each $500.....12,500

350 Gifts—Cash—each $100.....35,000

2,000 other gifts—amounting to.....37,000

2,405 Gifts, amount to.....$500,000

150,000 SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION AT **$5** EACH.

ALL ORDERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

References in New York City:

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Bankers.
Hon. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Counsellor at Law.
Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, Counsellor at Law.
T. A. HOYT, Esq., President Gold Room.
ANDERSON STARR & CO., Merchants.
Hon. JOAN E. WARD, Counsellor at Law.
Col. RICHARD LATHERS.
HUNT, THOMPSON & CO., Factors.
PETTUS & CO., Merchants.
F. ZOGBAUM & FAIRCHILD, Merchants.

References in South Carolina:

Gen. WADE HAMPTON.
Hon. B. F. PERRY, Governor.
M. L. BONHAM.
Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD.
Hon. ARMISTED BURT.
Hon. JAMES CHESTNUT.
Gen. JOHN S. PRESTON.
Hon. W. D. SIMPSON.
ANDREW SIMPSON, Esq.
Gen. G. A. TRENHOLM.
Gov. J. L. MANNING.
Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL.

To Assure Yourselves that Our Enterprise is Honorable, let Your Banker Write to any Bank Cashier in Charleston, S. C. before Ordering Tickets.

Commissioners and Supervisors of Drawing—Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia; General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Virginia; Col. B. H. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina; Hon. ROGER A. PRIOR, New York.

The Drawing will positively take place January 8th, 1872.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

11 Tickets for....$ 50 } United States
23 Tickets for.... 100 } Currency.
50 Tickets for.... 200
100 Tickets for.... 375

Special rates will be given for 500 or 1,000 tickets if applied for immediately.

Remittences can be made to us, and the tickets will be sent by return mail.

BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

General M. C. BUTLER. JOHN CHADWICK

de3-1m General M. C. GARY.

ARCADE

RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the new brick building, opposite the College, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated.

no25-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 30 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself. If parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

oct14-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

DR. J. D. PARKISON,

Druggist,

Sucessor to READ & MAGEE.

Having replenished his Stock of DRUGS, STATIONERY, etc., from the best Wholesale Houses on the Pacific Coast, has now on sale a Complete Assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS,	BRUSHES,
OILS,	BOOKS,
PERFUMERY,	STATIONERY,
COSMETICS,	TOBACCO,
GLASS,	CIGARS,
PATENT MEDICINES,	

Pure Wines and Liquors

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

A great variety of Fancy Articles, Candles, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully and Accurately compounded by a thoroughly competent Apothecary. None but the purest medicines used.

Having been actively engaged in the Drug Business for several years, I am thoroughly acquainted with it in every department, and shall continue to give it my entire attention and personal supervision. I most respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

oc28-3m J. D. PARKISON, M. D.

W. C. CURTISS. C. H. GILMAN.

CURTISS & GILMAN,

FORMERLY

C. H. GILMAN,

AMERICAN DRY GOODS HOUSE,

198 J STREET,

(Between Seventh and Eighth),

SACRAMENTO.

W. C. CURTISS was admitted partner Oct. 1st.

I am about going East to make extensive purchases for our City and Country trade.

C. H. GILMAN.

At present we have the BLACK GROSS GRAIN AMERICAN SILK for $1 50 per yard, and EMPRESS CLOTHS for 47½ cents per yard

—AT—

CURTISS & GILMAN'S.

oc21-6m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

oct4

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

Would most respectfully inform their customers and the general public that they have received during the past week several lines of goods.

THEIR FALL INVOICE

Consisting in part of

New Styles of Fancy Silks,

Fine Black Silks,

Lyons Velvets,

Black and Colored,

IRISH POPLINS,

MOURNING

AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

LACES, RIBBONS, SCARFS

AND TIES,

Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,

All Colors and Latest Styles.

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

In Great Variety,

Merino Underware

In All Styles,

STRIPED SHAWLS,

SOMETHING NEW,

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have opened full lines

—IN—

TABLE CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
LINENS,
FLANELS,
TOWELS, Etc.

We call particular attention to our well selected stock of

CLOTHING

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which will be sold at POPULAR PRICES, at the new store of

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

MAIN STREET, (opp. the College), WOODLAND.

no25

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware
In great variety

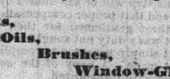
Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

no11-3m GRAY & WOOD.

Yolo Feed and Livery Stable,



Main street, near the Railroad, WOODLAND.

Saddle Horses, double and single Buggy Teams, let on reasonable terms. Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month, at lower rates than ever before charged in Woodland.

Horses kept to Hay and Grain, over night, for Seventy-five Cents per Head!

oc10-3m W. J. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

M. PETERSON.

HOUSE SIGN AND

Ornamental Painter.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

oc27-tf

The Yolo Democrat.

Concluded from first page.

of which has been highly commended. The volumes of Botany and Conchology are under way, and also the second volume of Ornithology, which will embrace the water birds of the Pacific Coast. The most eminent scientific men of this country and Europe have expressed their high appreciation of the survey, and many of them have counseled and advised in reference to the different departments of the work.

STATE CAPITOL.

The work on the new Capitol shows for itself. The building on the whole is a creditable one, in spite of some minor defects of plan. The work has been pushed as rapidly as possible since its resumption, and the expense has been, as usual, beyond the estimate. The heating apparatus has been provided at a much heavier cost in money and at much greater inconvenience than as if the building had been planned with reference to it originally, and nothing but the knowledge of its absolute necessity induced the Board of Commissioners to incur the expense and trouble of placing it in the building. It will be found, without doubt, to answer well the object. A very great improvement was made by omitting the flight of steps in front to the second story. This has assisted to give more apparent elevation to the building, and at the same time avoid converting the first story, in which the Supreme Court Room and principal State Offices are located, into a basement. The change has added to the light and ventilation of the rotunda, and is one in every respect indorsed by some of the most eminent architects in San Francisco, whose opinions have been sought upon the subject. It also saved an estimated expense of over seventy-five thousand dollars.

It was found impossible to complete the stone figures to be placed in the pediment of the front portico before the session. In order to accomplish what has been done it was necessary to anticipate a large portion—the largest part indeed—of next year's tax. The amount of warrants outstanding upon the Capitol Fund on the first day of November is stated in the Controller's report at three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which something over two hundred and six thousand dollars will be paid this Winter. The whole expenditure upon the Capitol since its commencement, as nearly as can be ascertained from the records of the Controller's office is one million nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, including the bills for October. The architect's report will show the items of expenditure since Nov. 1, 1869.

The estimate of cost to complete the building and grounds is two hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars. It may exceed this figure slightly, but the Commissioners, in their report estimate that the continuance of the Capital tax of ten cents for two years will furnish funds sufficient, after paying the outstanding warrants, to complete the building and grounds, and also the Governor's Mansion and grounds, and this is probably a safe estimate.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Of the special appropriation of $250,000 made at the last session, the sum of $50,000 was devoted towards the purchase of ground and the erection thereon of an Executive Mansion. If it was expected that this sum would purchase a mansion already constructed, upon it such a mansion as would be suitable for the purpose, the expectation was not reasonable. The sum of $14,000 was expended in the purchase of the block, and the remainder of the sum allowed has been expended upon the building, which is well constructed as far as it has progressed, and if finished according to plan, will be one of the most substantial and best arranged dwellings in the State. The first plan made by the architect was rejected by the Commissioners as too expensive, and the present plan was adopted in its stead. The estimate of the amount needed to complete the building is $38,000.

It is proper in every respect that the State should provide a suitable residence for the Governor, and the special advantage of it consists in affording him a residence where the members can meet socially during the session and enjoy those opportunities for conference and interchange of views so desirable to prevent misapprehensions and promote harmony of action between the Executive and Legislature.

The amount already expended upon the Mansion and grounds exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars by about sixteen thousand dollars, in materials and labor drawn from the Capitol building. This was necessary in order to secure sufficient progress in the Mansion to protect it effectually from the weather, and with the hope at first that it might be completed this Winter; but this was found to be impracticable. It will be expedient to authorize the Commissioners to expend upon the Mansion such sum as may be necessary to complete it, with the outbuildings and grounds, and to devote such specified sum as may be necessary to furnishing the house when it is finished.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of last session to revise the statutes, have been diligently employed since their appointment in the work of arrangement and revision.

The laws as arranged by them are divided into four codes: a Penal Code, a Code of Civil Procedure, (both finished), a Civil Code (also finished), and a Political Code, which will be ready probably in January.

That the Commissioners have expended much labor and care upon the work is evident, and such portions of it as I have been able to examine have impressed me very favorably.

The Penal Code and Code of Civil Procedure embody in the main the various provisions of law already in force upon these subjects, systematically arranged, with such amendments as are obviously desirable.

Most of the changes made in the Civil Code are drawn from the Civil Code of New York, a work which bears the impress of thought and labor, and, if adopted will be an important advance in legislation. The provisions taken from the New York code have been subjected to careful scrutiny.

Considering that no greater political blessing can be conferred upon the people than simplicity and clearness in their code of laws, and the adaption especially of the latter to the wants of this commercial age and to the changes which the progress of political science has rendered inevitable; considering the importance of uniformity in laws of a general nature, and of putting an end to the flood of unnecessary local and special legislation which encumbers the statute books, and seems to have no object, except to swell the volumes in bulk and occupy the time of the Governor and Legislature during the session; and having in view the difficulty of securing a satisfactory revision, the unavoidable expense attending it, and the improbability of a committee of the two Houses being able to devote as much time as they would desire to a thorough examination of the Codes, it was deemed best by my successor in office and myself to request two members of the bar of known qualifications and professional experience to make an examination of the work of the Commission, so as to facilitate the labors of any Joint Committee which might be appointed by the Senate and Assembly. I trust this step will be sanctioned by the Legislature, and that proper compensation will be made to these gentlemen for their time and labor. It was a duty not sought or desired by them, but simply accepted in compliance with a request made. A copy of the correspondence is herewith transmitted.

CORPORATIONS.

The great feature of modern civilization is the combination of capital associations for the execution of enterprises involving too much capital to be undertaken or too much risk to be incurred by individuals. These associations are provided for under general laws, and have doubtless aided very much in the rapid development of the material resources of this State as similar ones have done in other States. They are usually endowed also with special franchises or privileges. In the case of railways the sovereign power of eminent domain is exerted in their behalf, and I feel bound to say that it has been exerted in this State, in some instances, oppressively and without a just regard for the rights of private citizens.

I am not wanting in appreciation of the great advantages to accrue from a development of our railroad system, but this should be made in harmony with the rights of private citizens to the possession and enjoyment of their property. The Constitution declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without a just compensation. In this State, in the face of this provision, corporations are permitted to enter into possession before the final termination of proceedings for the condemnation of property and of course before any compensation is in fact made to the owner. Indeed, I cannot avoid the conviction that the right of the citizen to his property and the force and effect of constitutional provisions have been lost sight of, in order to facilitate the operations of corporations.

Courts cannot now be justly condemned for following a current of judicial delisions, and where the current is so strong that the Courts feel unable to afford a remedy one ought to be promptly applied, either by the legislative authority or by a change in the organic law.

The sanctity of private property cannot be too jealously guarded. Its real or supposed violation has been the origin of the overthrow of Governments and of more revolutionary resistance to authority than any one cause, perhaps, or than all other causes combined. In this State, prior to the right of the Legislature to provide for the taxation of private property in aid of railroad corporations, had been acquiesced in with very slight opposition, and the laws providing for the issuance of county bonds to these corporations to aid the construction both of general and local lines of road had been enacted at several sessions, including the last session, without any considerable opposition, except to the details of the measures.

The main principle involved met with so general a concurrence that the opposition to it seemed idle. At the close of the last session my own attention for the first time was seriously fixed upon the results of this kind of legislation in other States, and the probable consequence of it here. The more I reflected upon it and examined it, the stronger was my conviction that it was not authorized under the Constitution, if the question could be regarded as an original one, apart from previous decisions, and at all events that if constitutional it was a fraud with mischief and injustice, and would result in great evil to the State unless promptly arrested. The question whose duty it was to arouse public sentiment and seek to array it against the system, was one that did not admit of much doubt. Public office brings with it certain manifest duties and responsibilities. Any Executive, placed in office to guard the interests and promote the welfare of the people, who would permit himself to be prevented from acting upon his clear and deliberate judgment, either by fear of abuse and calumny, or of a charge of inconsistency, would be unworthy of his position and of public confidence. I did not give myself much concern as to either result, but after forming such opinions compiled with a plain duty in urging the people of the State to oppose every method of taxing private property for the benefit of corporations of any character. It is not to be denied that many whose good faith could not justly be impugned took a different view of the subject, and deemed the system of subsidies to be not only constitutional, but just, expedient, and indeed necessary. I have no disposition to reflect upon those who entertained these views, but the people in the recent Convention in both parties have emphatically declared against every species of taxation for the benefit of private corporations, and in favor of repealing the five per cent law, and of amending the State Constitution so as to prohibit all such legislation in future. That the legislature will give effect to the popular will so clearly expressed does not admit of doubt.

Aside from the question of eminent domain and of taxation of private property, another of great importance to the people is the subject of regulating the charges upon railways.

This power is vested in the Legislature, and is exerted in the general law under which these corporations are formed. The present maximum rate of fare is ten cents per mile, and of freight fifteen cents per ton per mile.

These rates are so excessive that in fact they are never charged or collected. Complaints are made, however, in some sections that the railway charges for freight are so high as almost to prevent the use of the lines for transportation, and similar complaints are made as to the fares.

The rates should be reduced to such figures as would be just to the public and at the same time leave the corporation a fair profit for the business.

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The census of 1870 renders a new apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen necessary at this session. From an examination of section thirty of Article four, and section fourteen of the Schedule of the State Constitution, it would seem that the spirit of that instrument requires the State to be divided into Senatorial and Assembly Districts. If this duty is not imperative, it is certainly expedient to make such division, especially when the city and county of San Francisco is entitled to more than one fourth of the members of each House. A representation by districts would secure a more just representation, and doubtless a higher grade of qualification in the members. If the city and county of San Francisco becomes entitled to twenty-one or twenty-two members of the Assembly, it should be divided into as many Assembly Districts, and so with every county entitled to more than one member.

The minority in the county would have in this way a better opportunity of securing some representation.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The useful administration of public affairs depends to a great extent upon the manner in which subordinate offices are filled.

When resort is had to the agency of nominating conventions or legislative caucuses the public interests are usually lost sight of. Subordinate offices of a city should be filled by the Mayor, and of the State by the Governor, with power of removal.

Where one responsible source can be appealed to by the public, abuses will not be so likely to occur. No argument is needed to show that a chief magistrate of a city or State, careful of his reputation and the public good, will not be so liable to commit errors in selections for public trusts, while in the other case there is no adequate sense of responsibility, and too often in nominating conventions an utter disregard of the public interests.

A Board of Public Works in San Francisco, to assume charge of the various departments of public works now in the hands of Commissioners, seems to be desired by the citizens generally, and if selected in this way would doubtless result advantageously.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The report of the State Board of Health, by its Secretary, Dr. T. M. Logan, herewith transmitted, contains much interesting statistical matter respecting the sanitary condition of the State and its meteorology. A cursory perusal of it will satisfy anyone of the wisdom of creating this Board, and the practical as well as scientific importance of its investigations. The report will well repay examination.

IMMIGRATION.

The importance of inviting and facilitating the immigration of a farming population from the Eastern States and Europe has been felt by a intelligent men in California, and was presented to the Legislature at the last session for their consideration and action. No part of the world offers inducements to such immigration equal in all respects to the Pacific Coast of the United States. The advantages of California in climate, soil, and products need only to be known and reasonable facilities offered in order to induce a large influx of the class which we most need. California may be said to lack nothing but population, but the supply of this may be materially hastened by a moderate annual expenditure to disseminate accurate information on this subject in the Eastern States and Europe.

The most important work in this direction which has been performed as yet has been done by the California Immigrant Union, an association composed of public spirited citizens, which has been supported hitherto by private contributions. A moderate appropriation to enable this agency to extend its operations for the next two years would be doubtless beneficial, and better results would probably be secured than by the creation of any salaried office for the purpose.

No more important subject can engage your attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The defects in our present State Constitution are so numerous that nearly every Article could be amended with advantage.

There are two amendments to Section 13 of Article 11, also amendments to Section 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 of Article 6, to Section 1 of Article 9, and to Section 2 of Article 4. The amendments can be found at pages 903, 904, 905 and 906, of the laws of the last session, and have been published as the law requires.

There is a defect in the phraseology in the proposed amendment to Section 3 of Article 6.

Without occupying space to point out the various particulars in which the Constitution requires change in order to adapt it to present needs, it is evident that the process of legislative amendment results in making the Constitution a piece of patchwork, and is inadequate to accomplish the desired result.

Our judicial system needs remodelling, and the provisions relating to the assessment and levy of taxes need to be made more elastic. I have for some years regarded a Constitutional Convention as desirable, and its necessity seems to increase every year. The expense attending it need not be onerous, because the best men in the State would doubtless consent to serve in it for a moderate compensation. Our present Constitution was framed more than twenty-two years ago, and, as might be supposed, the whole instrument needs careful revision.

I therefore recommend that the necessary steps be taken to call a Convention to revise our present Constitution and frame one better adapted to the wants of the people and to the progress which the last twenty years have made in the science of government.

RETROSPECT.

I have thus made such recommendations as seemed to me proper, and communicated such information as appeared to be desirable respecting the condition of State affairs. A brief review of what has been accomplished by those who during the past four years have had the administration of the State Government, is not at this time inappropriate.

The faithful custody and disbursement of the public revenues; the payment of about one-third of the State debt; the reduction of taxation from 31 13 to 80¾ cents; the improvement in the Prison buildings and in the discipline and management of the Prison; a better system for the government of the Insane Asylum; the completion of the Institutes for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; the organization and endowment of a State University upon a basis which must secure it against the invasion of partisan politics; the progress in completing the State Capitol; the prevention to so large an extent, of special legislation; the progress made toward a thorough revision of our statutes, and the perfection of our revenue system by equalizing assessments; the successful disposal of the tide lands of the State; the repeal of a vicious system of bounties, and overthrow of the subsidy system, which levied taxation and created debt for the benefit of private corporations; the large increase of the Common School Fund and the extension and improvement of the school system; the erection of a State Normal School; the more thorough arrangement of the State archives in the offices of the Controller and Secretary of State; the organization of a State Board of Health for the collation of statistics of hygiene; the law for the preservation of fish in our bays, lakes, and streams; the prosecution of the geographical and geological exploration and survey, constitute an imperfect summary of the administration of the State government for the past four years. This period has been an eventful one in the history of the State in other respects. One continental line of railroad has been completed, and three others are in progress, and our internal railroad system is being rapidly extended. The great industries of the State have undergone a healthy development, notwithstanding the temporary stagnation of labor and capital occasioned by two unusually dry seasons. Enterprises for the irrigation of the uplands in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and for the reclamation of the swamp and marsh lands, have been entered upon, the success of which promises results of the greatest importance and value in the future. Our mining, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests have prospered.

In terminating my official relations with those associated with me in the administration of the State Government for the past four years, it would be unbecoming to fail to acknowledge my indebtedness for uniform cordial support and the faithful efforts made to discharge their several duties.

Four years ago I was summoned by the partiality of my fellow-citizens from a congenial profession to assume charge of the Executive Department of the State Government. The trust is one of the gravest character, and in my experience of public affairs was accepted by me with hesitation and with diffidence. If I have not accomplished all that was desired for a State to which I feel bound by so many ties, it is not, at least, too much to claim that some substantial good has been done and much mischief prevented.

In transferring executive responsibilities to my successor, I invoke for him a just and considerate judgment of his efforts to protect the public interests, and a hearty support in all measures to promote the public welfare.

I trust that under the guidance of him and his successors our noble State may advance in a career of solid prosperity; that its people may progress in intelligence and morality; and above all, that a good Providence may inspire them with that love of public virtue which has been well said to be, "after religionthe brightest ornament of the mind of man."

H. H. HAIGHT.

Woodland to New York.

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A Universal Newspaper.

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The PHENIX will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

Accounts of the Fire.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

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It will, for a time be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

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It will be illustrated with engravings taken from Photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, "By Our Special Artist" who was not "on the spot;" and thus give a series of PERFECT VIEWS, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burned city.

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Preserved Fruits,

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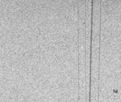
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



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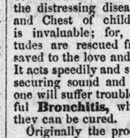

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As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

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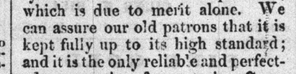

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Furniture Repaired and Varnished!

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BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage maker with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.

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VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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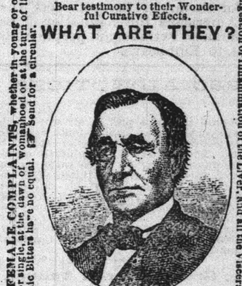

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the power of exciting the Secretions of the Liver, and all the Digestive Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street, ...SACRAMENTO

oc14-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First street, (east side) opposite F. S. Freeman's store, near Capital Hotel.

SCHLUER & SIEBER

Have opened a Bakery in Woodland, and will keep on hand a fresh supply of BREAD, PIES CAKES, etc., etc.

Crackers, of All Kinds,

Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☜ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited, no18-3m

LOOK OUT!

CLEAR THE TRACK!

COMING AT A SPEED THAT ANNIHILATES TIME!

SWEEPS EVERYTHING BEFORE IT!

IT HAS THE STRENGTH OF GOLIAH!

THE PERSEVERANCE OF GRANT!

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN

In Sacramento, December 4th,

For the purpose of establishing

A FREE LABOR EXCHANGE!

Where the working class can get employment without any fees, and where farmers, mill-men, business men, housewives, etc., can secure reliable employes. It is a benefit to the entire country. Let all put their shoulders to the wheel and help it along. Laborers, mechanics, capitalists, farmers, housemaids, in fact everybody, should have at least one of the tickets in this Concert. It is putting money in your own pockets and at the same time giving you a chance of getting a gift that will make you independent.

100,000 Tickets will be sold at $3 Each.

EACH TICKET CONSISTS OF 4 COUPONS.

During the Concert there will be distributed to the Ticket holders the following gifts.

1 Gift of gold coin	$20,000
1 Gift of gold coin	15,000
1 Gift of gold coin	10,000
1 Gift, Mrs. Graham's Ranch, in Solano county, 160 acres	7,500
1 Gift of gold coin	5,000
1 Gift of Real Estate, Fifth street, between I and J, 60 x 80	5,000
1 Gift of gold coin	4,000
1 Gift of gold coin	3,000
1 Gift of gold coin	2,500
5 Gifts of gold coin, $1000 each	5,000
5 Gifts of gold coin, $500 each	2,500
20 Gifts of gold coin, $300 each	6,000
25 Gifts of gold coin, $250 each	6,000
100 Gifts of gold coin, $100 each	10,000
100 Gifts of gold coin, $50 each	5,000
850 Gifts of gold coin, $20 each	15,000
1,500 Gifts of gold coin, $20 each	30,000
2,294 Gifts, amounting to	$150,000

The Gifts will be awarded in a precisely similar manner as at the Concert given in San Francisco, in aid of the Mercantile Library, under the supervision of a Committee of well-known citizens of Sacramento.

All Money will be deposited in the Capital Savings Bank.

By special permission, the Management refer to the following well-known citizens of this State:

Ex-GOV. JOHN BIGLER, Sacramento.
L. B. BERK, of Kosminsky & Co., Sac.
MARTIN RANCHI, Central Restaurant, Sac.
SAMUEL SIMS, Sacramento.
A. C. MORSE, Broker, San Francisco.
DR. E. HUNTSINGER, Sacramento.
G. BRONNER, of Bronner & Clark, Sac.
ISEDOR & NATHAN, Merchants, Sac.
SETH GARFIELD, Pioneer Flour Mills.

History of Sacramento.

Sacramento City is, comparatively speaking, a small place, alongside of most of the cities in the United States. Were it not for the indomitable perseverance of its inhabitants, it would long ago have been among the things that were. It has had severe fires, sweeping the whole city out of existence; but only to be rebuilt again. It has been flooded a number of times, destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, but still it lives and prospers. It is a well-known fact that it was the perseverance of Sacramento people that built the Central Pacific Railroad. Most all large California enterprises have originated in Sacramento. Many of the largest mercantile houses on this coast obtained their start in this city. It is now proposed to organize a Free Labor Exchange. This is not a local institution, but will benefit not only the whole of this State, but also Oregon and Nevada as well. This Gift Concert has been chosen as the most feasible manner to raise a fund large enough to place the Labor Exchange on a sound basis. The enterprise has been undertaken by some of Sacramento's best citizens, who have the requisite perseverance and nerve to carry it through successfully.

WM. E. SHERWOOD,
Manager.

P. O. Box 557. Office—39 Fourth Street,
no5-1m SACRAMENTO.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

DR

YOLO DEMOCRAT SUPPLEMENT----Booth's Inaugural.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

NEWTON BOOTH INAUGURATED.

Grand Military Display—The Route of Procession.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

[From the Daily Record of December 9th.]

Yesterday closed the official duties of Henry H. Haight, Governor of California for the past four years, and witnessed the inauguration of Newton Booth, of Sacramento, as Chief Executive for four years to come. The occasion was celebrated in a manner never before equaled in our State, which reflects the greatest credit upon the active leader of the National Guard, General Cazneau and his Staff, as upon General Howell, of the Fourth Brigade, and Staff, all of whom were unremitting in their endeavors to make the display one worthy of the occasion.

THE MILITARY PARADE

Was the most imposing feature of the day. In accordance with orders from headquarters all the military of this city, and several companies from San Francisco and Vallejo, assembled on M street at 10 o'clock A. M., where the line was formed under the direction of Brigadier-General Howell and his Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Wm. L. Campbell. The hands of the clock had almost ageached the hour of noon before the column moved from the Pavilion to the Capitol, and arriving at the latter place the troops were drawn up in line on Tenth street, fronting the State edifice.

The Sacramento Light Artillery, under the command of Captain Joseph Davis, were posted on the Capitol Grounds, with their pieces, and on the arrival of the military announced with sonorous voice that the column awaited the Chief Executive and Staff.

Carriages having been provided, Governor Haight, the Legislative Committee, and Staff, were seated and joined the line, which moved in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

General Howell, Commander of the Fourth Brigade, and Staff, consisting of Major Wm. L. Campbell, Chief of Staff; Major E. I. Robinson, Major L. H. Foote, Major S. S. Montague and Major G. L. Simmons.

Twelfth Infantry Band, 21 pieces.

Sacramento Hussars, (mounted) Captain F. X. Ebner, 41 men.

San Francisco Hussars, (on foot) Captain J. Schreiber, 31 men.

McMahon Grenadier Pioneers, followed by Blight's Band and the McMahon Grenadier Guards of San Francisco, Captain M. Canavan, 70 men.

Emmet Guards, Captain P. J. Coffee, 34 men.

Vallejo Band, followed by Vallejo Rifles, Captain J. H. K. Barbour, 40 men.

Carriage containing Senator Comte of Sacramento, Assemblymen Mott of Sacramento and Andrews of Shasta—three of the Legislative Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor-elect.

Carriage, drawn by four horses, containing Governor Haight, General Cazneau, Senator Perkins, of Butte, and Dr. Taylor, the Governor's Private Secretary.

Carriages containing the following staff officers:

Governor's Staff—Major Maze Edwards, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel A. S. Evans, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Doolan, Lieut.-Colonel Harry Linden, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. King, Lieut.-Colonel John Scott, and Captain James E. Ryan and Captain T. L. Cazneau (Aids to Adjutant-General).

Major-General Henry A. Cobb and Staff—Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Grannies (First Infantry), Lieut.-Colonel P. Middleton, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt, Lieut.-Colonel D. Norcross, Lieut.-Colonel Theo. A. Mudge, Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Buffendeau, Lieut.-Colonel Peter Donahue, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Denicke, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Brummagim, Major H. A. Cobb, Jr., Major James L. Beyes.

Brig. Gen. John Hewston, Jr., Second Brigade, and staff—Major Charles E. Hinckley, Major O. Livermore.

Colonel A. Wason, Third Infantry (Irish Regiment); Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Bateman, Major John J. Conlin, Adjutant P. J. Tannion.

Second Artillery Band.

National Guard, of San Francisco, Captain George Humphreys, sixty-eight men.

City Guard (Zouaves), Captain H. S. Turton, thirty-two men.

Marshfield Grenadiers, Captain H. Lewis, thirty-seven men, with drum corps.

Frisbie Guard, Vallejo, Captain Henderson.

University Cadets (in dark blue uniform), Captain Frank Soule, Jr., about 120 muskets.

Colored Zouaves, twenty-five men.

THE MARCH.

The column proceeded from Tenth to O, to Ninth, to J, to Front, where it halted in front of the temporary residence of Governor Booth, and brought to a "present."

Governor Haight and the Committee here alighted and informed the Governor elect of their readiness to proceed to the Capitol. The Governor and newly-elected State officers, with specially invited guests, took their seats in the following order, it being then nearly 1 o'clock.

Governor Haight, Governor-elect Booth, Hon. A. L. Rhodes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Associate Justice-elect; Lieut. Governor Romualdo Pacheco, Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Chellis (under Low), and Hon. Jas. T. Farley, Speaker *pro tem* of the senate; Secretary of State Nich. R. Secretary of State-elect Drury Melone, Controller Wm. and Judge A. C. Niles, Associate Judge-elect of the Supreme Court; Attorney General J. L. Love, Surveyor General Robert Gardner and Treasurer Baehr (elect); Albert Hart, Private Secretary to Governor Bocth, and Dr. Taylor, Private Secretary to Gov. Haight; Gov. Bradley of Nevada was seated with the Legislative Committee.

The carriages containing the latter named gentlemen took their places between the National Guard and City Guard. The procession then moved to L street, to Second, to J, to Tenth, to the Capitol, and was witnessed by thousands of people, who crowded the balconies on either side of the streets, and gave frequent vent to their feelings of admiration for the grand military pageant which passed beneath them. The bright uniforms, glistening steel and bounteous display of bunting from almost every building presented a scene seldom witnessed in the Capitol city.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The column being halted in front of the Capitol, the principal parties in the day's proceedings proceeded up the walk leading to the Capitol steps, the military having been dismissed in open ranks, through which the distinguished party passed, in ascending to the platform.

The inaugural ceremonies were conducted in the open air, from a platform erected on the raised ground on the right of the main entrance. Surrounding the platform was an immense concourse of people, and the portico of the Capitol was crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds thronged the spacious halls of the magnificent building.

The Governor elect was given the front seat on the platform, with Governor Haight, ex-Governor Stanford, and Hon. J. T. Farley next. The ceremony of installing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor then commenced. We give them complete.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Senator Perkins, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the two Houses, appointed to conduct the inaugural ceremonies, addressed Hon. Jas. T. Farley, President of the Senate: On behalf of the Assembly and Senate Committee I have the honor to introduce to you the Honorable Newton Booth, Governor elect of the State of California.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate—Gentlemen: I declare Newton Booth, having been duly elected to the office of Governor of this State, now prepared to take the oath of office. Chief Justice Rhodes, of the Supreme Court of the State, will administer the oath.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Booth, please repeat after me the oath of office:

I, Newton Booth, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of California, according to the best of my ability. So help me God.

Mr. Booth repeated the oath, his hand upon the Bible presented by the Chief Justice, and reverently kissed the book. A salute of artillery followed.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate—I now declare Newton Booth duly qualified Governor of the State of California.

A salute of artillery followed.

Senator Perkins—Mr. President of the Senate: On behalf of the Assembly and Senate Joint Committee I have the honor of presenting to you the Honorable Romualdo Pacheco, Lieut.-Governor elect of the State of California.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate—Gentlemen: I declare Romualdo Pacheco, having been duly elected Lieut.-Governor of this State, now ready to receive the oath of office.

(To the Chief Justice)—I present to you Romualdo Pacheco, Lieut.-Governor elect.

The Chief Justice administered the oath to Mr. Pacheco, who repeated it after him and kissed the Book.

Ex-Governor Haight, advancing to the edge of the platform, said:

Fellow citizens: I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you your Governor, his Excellency, Newton Booth,, who will now proceed to deliver his inaugural address.

A burst of applause greeted the new Executive.

Governor Booth's Inaugural,

Established custom requires that the Governor of the State at the beginning of his term of office shall briefly outline the policy he desires to exemplify in his administration. I discharge this duty not without diffidence, for I am fully aware that experience in the execution of the laws is the only test can alone give that exact knowledge of their details and actual working, which is of the highest value in forming an opinion of their efficiency and of the necessity of amendment.

The statement of general principles is comparatively easy; their practical application to affairs is more difficult, and to some extent experimental. Not every theory will bear the test of practice, and too much legislation is one of the recognized evils of government. One of the most philosophical and correct thinkers of modern times has affirmed that the wisdom of the legislator is oftener shown in the repeal of old statutes than in the enactment of new.

That government will be best which confines itself most strictly within the sphere of its duties; which, recognizing the soundness of personal freedom, imposes no more restriction upon the individual than is necessary for the safety of society, and whose laws, like those of Nature, are impartial in design and general in their operation. The great mass of the people neither expect nor desire any benefits from government which are not common to all. There will always be, however, an active few seeking the advancement of their own interest by legislation, and they never will be wanting in specious arguments in their own behalf, while the public welfare is apt to be silent until it is injured.

TEST OF LEGISLATION.

The most necessary laws will often confer incidental personal advantages. School-houses and highways will best accommodate those who live nearest to them; public buildings may enhance the value of contiguous property; public offices involve the payment of fees and salaries to individuals.

From the nature of things it is impossible that law should equalize human conditions. There is one test, however, which should be applied to every measure of legislation—is the general good the object, and individual advantage the necessary incident? or is individual profit the object, and the general good the incident or pretext? It should always be remembered that government is only the agent of the people for specified purposes, that it should never attempt to do for the people what they can do for themselves, and that, having nothing of its own to bestow, it cannot give to one without taking from another. The law of compensation is inexorable, and in political economy it will be forever true, that to seek a partial good is to incur general evil.

No body of men was ever wise enough to adjust the conflicting interests and direct the various industries of a large community. To attempt it is to disturb the equilibrium of society. Every citizen has the same right to protection from his government. Under the security afforded by a just government, extending equal protection, enterprise and labor will find their most profitable channels, character its best development, and society its most harmonious organization. Brilliant schemes that promise immediate benefits in a particular direction appeal strongly to the imagination, but their highest success is too dearly paid for by the sense of injustice which impairs the respect for law and weakens the ties of patriotism.

IDEA OF GOVERNMENT.

It follows that my own idea of government is that law should be the simplest possible expression of the necessities of society, and administration a matter of business, not of show. It does not follow, if we all agree in this, that we shall be able to realize our ideal; I trust, however, we shall honestly try.

LOCAL AND GENERAL LAWS.

In a State so large in area and so diversified in natural and artificial resources and conditions as ours, some local regulations will always be necessary. It is the part of wisdom that the communities immediately interested should determine these for themselves, and State laws may be made general by conferring upon local authorities sufficient powers for local government. As the State, however, is directly interested in the credit of each of its political subdivisions, and is charged with the duty of protecting every citizen from burdensome exactions, care should be taken to interpose proper restrictions against the creation of debts, the levy of excessive taxes, and the appropriation of money to private enterprises.

The provision of the Constitution which prohibits the creation of a State debt without a popular vote, will be of little practical utility if the cities and counties are allowed to contract obligations, which become a charge in detail upon the property of the State. Subject to these limitations, and under proper regulations to secure uniformity in the operation of general laws, every county, town and city should be self-governing in everything which concerns its local affairs, and the Legislature be relieved of the embarrassments of considering measures of special application. If the theory of popular institutions be true, government should be brought as near the people as possible, that it may be directly amenable to public opinion, its mistakes earliest realized and most easily remedied.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

It is sometimes conceded that the democratic theory fails in its application to the municipal government of large cities. If it does, necessarily its ultimate failure will be entire, for diverse principles of government cannot permanently obtain in the same general system, and the tendency of population is more and more toward centralization. Perhaps the cause of failure may be found rather in the methods of application than in the principle itself. The city, where public opinion is most concentrated and its great organ, the press, most powerful; where the interests to be affected are most immediate, should be as capable of municipal self-government as the State and nation are of general government. The experiment should be fairly tried without divided responsibility, and with the certainty that the municipal regulations of a city being made by itself, will be such as it deserves.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The most important and difficult functions of the State government relate to revenue and taxation. To combine economy with efficiency in administration, and to apportion taxes equitably, are the ever recurring problems which address themselves to the legislator and political economist. In public as in private life, economy requires the sacrifice of show to substance, and the wise adaption of means to ends. Blind parsimony may prove as wasteful as wilful extravagance. The people expect their representatives to deal honestly with them; to make appropriations intelligently for the necessary purpose of good government, and to exact strict accountability for their proper expenditure. No offices should be created for the sake of affording places; the cost of public buildings should be limited to fair estimates; appropriations for necessary expenses of State institutions (as prison, asylums, etc.), should be sufficient, so that demands against the State should not be discounted while money is lying idle in the General Fund, and every care should be taken to prevent the credit of the State from being pledged, directly or by implication, beyond the exact authorization of law.

The fiscal affairs of the State should be managed as a prudent business man manages his own, paying well for services rendered, and for no more. Every dollar of taxation represents the labor of some one—labor contributed to the State for the common good, to the "commonwealth," but which is felt as an unjust exaction, a wrongful use of arbitrary power, when devoted to individual or partial benefit.

DEFECTS IN OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

A very large proportion of the revenues of the State is raised by direct taxation upon property.

The Constitution requires that taxation shall be uniform throughout the State. "All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; but assessors of town, county and State taxes shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district, county or town in which the property taxed for State, county or town purposes is situated." The difficulty in giving a literal construction to the final clause without the most complicated and expensive machinery seemr insuperable, as is ably shown by Commissioners Lindley in the preface to the chapter in "Town Governments," in the report of the Revision Commission.

No scheme of taxation has ever been devised which was absolutely just. Perfection can not be. The theory of our Constitution on the subject is perfectly fair; its failure in everything except raising the necessary revenues is confessed. The burdens of taxation are practically distributed as follows: The non-taxpayer gives them in his expenses of living, and if he depend upon his daily labor, as over-taxation discourages industrial enterprises in diminished wages and diminished opportunities of employment. Among tax-payers the proportion paid by each is in inverse ratio to his ability—the wealthiest paying the least per centage on the value of their property. There are exceptions, but probably in no more than in every generally principled, perfectly just system, if attainable, would reverse the rule.

If every member of the community knew that he was called upon to pay only his just proportion of the necessary expenses of government, our obligations would be more cheerfully met. As the distribution is felt to be unfair, each is apt to fancy himself the greatest sufferer, and to look upon the Assessor and Collector as his natural enemy. No lower a valuation in one county is made the excuse for one still lower in another, and no individual willingly returns his property at its full market worth, knowing that the rate has been fixed on the assumption that not more than fifty per centum of all values will be reached. Under our Constitution, while a "State Board of Equalization" may be very useful in bringing gross abuses to light, it is done at the expense of its power to be more than moral, or extend beyond recommendations and instructions. The difficulty of determining by a single Board the value of real estate and visible personal property is manifest, in a State so large and of such varied conditions as ours; while moneys and solvent debts, not evidenced by public records, so easily elude observation, and the latter are susceptible of such varied definition that the old system of torturing the body by rack, thumb-screw and lash, and the modern device of torturing the conscience by oaths administered by the Assessor, have alike failed to fully disclose them to the taxgatherer.

Apportioning the assessment of a railroad to the various counties through which it passes leads to the absurdity of attempting to estimate the value of a road cut off from connections at both ends, and to inquire into the probable worth of the iron and ties, "as they lie," for purposes other than the only one for which they are fit.

Between the perplexing questions whether the shares in a corporation should be assessed to individual holders, the market value of the property belonging to the incorporation assessed to the company, or the value of the franchise be included, the rule is usually adopted which yields the lowest valuation.

The law which allows a property-holder to cancel a tax by showing some technical irregularity, is a premium on litigation without risk, and enables large taxpayers, individual and corporate, to dictate their own terms of compromise.

Our system not only fails in proper distribution, but its influence is demoralizing, and every system which largely involves the exercise of individual discretion, and the universal administration of oaths to parties in interest, will have the same result.

PLAN OF TAXATION SUGGESTED.

Since it is practically impossible to impose taxes directly upon all property according to its value, the question ought to be seriously considered whether they may not be so imposed as to "equitably distribute themselves." A tax upon land, if uniform, becomes a fixed quantity in the calculation of its value; it is a known incumbrance and modifies its price. To that extent land values will adapt themselves to a uniform rate of taxation. If land values (including, of course, village, city and county) alone were taxed, the revenue of the State would be in the nature of a reserved rent, stipulated for at every transfer, and modifying the consideration at every sale. If this policy had been originally adopted, speculation in unoccupied lands would have been in some degree prevented, the lands would be more generally cultivated by owners, and bear the whole burden of taxation with more ease than they now do their proportion, leaving all improvements and personal property free. The vested rights of land owners will probably forever prevent a recurrence to this policy.

I beg to submit for public consideration the brief outline of a plan for some of the suggestions of which I am indebted to the very able report of the "Commission on Local Taxation," recently appointed by Governor Hoffman, of New York.

Lands, other than town, city and suburban lots, to be classified, the assessor to determine the class to which each tract belongs, when the law will fix its value for purposes of taxation. The classification could be so adjusted as to discourage the holding of land in large bodies for purposes of speculation, and made effective to that end by recognizing possessory rights and inchoate titles as taxable. The State to determine the value of the franchises of such corporations as railroad, banking, gas companies, etc., by aggregating the market value of their stock and bonds, collect a fixed rate percentum on the whole, and give to counties and cities a fair equivalent for their right of local taxation. Money to be indirectly reached by a stamp tax on notes, bonds, mortgages, etc.

This would leave town, city and suburban lots, and personal property other than moneys and debts, to be assessed by appraisement. I have dwelt upon the whole subject at some length, as any radical, and I believe any beneficial change in our revenue system requires a change in the Constitution, and this is the only opportunity I shall have of officially addressing the people directly.

I know the suggestions offered are imperfect; I trust, then, general discussion will result in the maturing of some plan which will apportion taxes more equitably, collect them more cheaply, and in a greater degree check one of the growing and threatening evils of our time—land monopoly. The theories of the most advanced writers on political economy and the practice of the civilized world outside the United States, condemn our present system as cumbersome in machinery, unjust in distribution, and demoralizing in influence. Our constitutional provisions, like many other laws, practically defeat their own theory.

SUBSIDIES.

It is the history of every country that with increasing wealth there is an increasing tendency toward centralization, and a growing danger that aggregated capital will obtain undue political influence. "It is one of the problems of government to prevent the ruling power from becoming all-powerful." Whether the ruling power is found in numbers, where it is supposed to be, or in money, where it too often is, every care should be taken to restrain its exercise within the bounds of justice. In administering the government we are called upon to consider not only immediate material advantages but ultimate moral effects. It is certain that where money is a political power at all there is a constant danger that it will become all-powerful. It is the most active principle of society, forever seeking its own, and not apt to be content with that. When the accumulation of wealth is the legitimate result of energy and sagacity, it is a stimulant to industry and enterprise, and their just reward; when conferred by favoritism of law, it is fatal as an incentive to, then a source of political corruption. If any favors are granted at all they should be to the weak and not to the strong. But the law should be no respector of persons, if for no other reason, because favors granted to any are certain to gravitate to the strongest power.

These considerations together with the manifest injustice of weighing benefits to some against injuries to others, even if the benefits preponderate, have had a determining influence in forming public opinion on the subject of State and local subsidies to railroad and other corporations. In order to give effective expression to the pronounced will of the people, the last known as the "five per cent. law" should be repealed, and the necessary steps be taken to amend the Constitution so as to prevent similar legislation hepeafter.

FARES AND FREIGHTS.

The right of the State to regulate the rate of freights and fares on railroads is founded on the fact that every railroad invokes the exercise of one of the State's highest prerogatives, the condemning of private property, in its construction. The Legislature is to see that the right with due consideration, to protect the public from over-charges, and at the same time afford proper guarantees to invested capital, and give liberal encouragement to the building of railroads. The present rates were established at a time when the standard of values was much higher than now, and when the construction of railroads in this State was regarded as a hazardous experiment. That they are too high is a fair deduction from the facts that they are not less than three times the average rates in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and that the local rates allowed are out of proportion with the through rates. In general principles is leave them undisturbed. The impropriety of imposing the duties of citizenship upon any class of persons and depriving them of the privileges which fit them for a proper discharge of those duties is manifest; and the injustice of compelling any class, under penalty, to educate his children, and denying him an equal opportunity with the others to do so, while taxing him for the support of schools whose masters are closed in his face, is equally manifest. Inbable to be allowed. No Republican State can afford to violate the fundamental law of justice by making arbitrary distinctions among its citizens, or to dishonor any portion for an accident of birth who may be called upon to peril his life for his country. Whoever is clothed with the dignity of American citizenship should be able to stand erect in the consciousness of equality before the law. He has, with every can be more than moral, or extend beyond recommendations and instructions. The difficulty of determining by a single Board the value of real estate and visible personal property is manifest, in a State so large and of such varied conditions as ours; while moneys and solvent debts, not evidenced by public records, so easily elude observation, and the latter are susceptible of such varied definition that the old system of torturing the body by rack, thumb-screw and lash, and the modern device of torturing the conscience by oaths administered by the Assessor, have alike failed to fully disclose them to the tax-gatherer.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

One of the most important subjects which the Legislature will be called upon to consider at the present session is the report of the Board of Revision Commission. Any one who has often had occasion to examine the statutes of this State will recognize the necessity for their general revision. The report of the Board embraces more than this, and proposes a "code of laws" political, civil and criminal, for the entire government of the people of the State. The object has not been to change the law but to crystalize them in expression, and do away with redundancies and with the incongruity of a written constitution and vast body of unwritten law; to generalize the statutes and perfect the common law into a science. Without assuming an ability to pass upon the merits of the report as a whole, I may express the opinion, from a partial examination, that the plan is comprehensive, the arrangement systematic, and the style clear and terse. Believing it important that a work requiring so much care in details should be subject to closer criticism than the members of the Senate and Assembly would be able to give it consistently with their other duties, and desiring if should be presented to the Legislature in as perfect a form as possible, I have united with Gov. Haight in a request to two eminent members of the bar to examine it. The attempt to do so on the part of any officer of the company should be regarded as a breach of trust, and so punished; and the organization of corporations within corporations is a refinement of subtlety and fraud which should be positively prevented by law.

FREE SCHOOLS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The American system of free schools is one of the most beneficent outgrowths of our history. In some other countries education is as general as free, but in none is the principle so well established that independent manhood is an object of greater solicitude than a powerful State; that man should be educated for his own sake and not as a part of governmental machinery; that he is higher than the State, and that society and the State are responsible only as they enable him to become more a man. The right of every man to an elementary education is as sacred as his right to air and light; to deprive him of it is to deprive him of the sixth sense of civilization, and in the future it will remand him to a Pariah caste. Public sentiment in this State in favor of "compulsory education" is general and not partisan. It does not propose to interfere with the right of the parent to select a school for his children or to educate them at home, but to enforce the right of the child as a member of society which he himself is powerless to do. The statutes of Michigan, Texas and other States that have legislated upon this subject may be studied with advantage in framing our own.

THE TIGHT TO EDUCATE INDEPENDENT OF COLOR.

The amendments to the Federal Constitution which make the rights of citizens independent of color, have been so generally acquiesced in that it is a part of the political history of the period for parties or cities to leave them undisturbed. The impropriety of imposing the duties of citizenship upon any class of persons and depriving them of the privileges which fit them for a proper discharge of those duties is manifest; and the injustice of compelling any class, under penalty, to educate his children, and denying him an equal opportunity with the others to do so, while taxing him for the support of schools whose masters are closed in his face is equally manifest. Inbable to be allowed. No Republican State can afford to violate the fundamental law of justice by making arbitrary distinctions among its citizens, or to dishonor any portion for an accident of birth who may be called upon to peril his life for his country. Whoever is clothed with the dignity of American citizenship should be able to stand erect in the consciousness of equality before the law. He has, with every other citizen—that the Republic which claims his allegiance knows neither high nor low, nor rich nor poor, but recognizes all citizens as "peers of the realm." All badges of dis inction that are relics of the slave-holding power of our national history should pass away with the system they commemorate. Until the State graduates penalties, it cannot justly graduate opportunities. The doors of our schools should be open to all, with no prejudice of caste without and no sectarian teaching within which will prevent any child from freely entering.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

One of the most important subjects which the Legislature will be called upon to consider at the present session is the report of the Board of Revision Commission. Any one who has often had occasion to examine the statutes of this State will recognize the necessity for their general revision. The report of the Board embraces more than this, and proposes a "code of laws" political, civil and criminal, for the entire government of the people of the State. The object has not been to change the law but to crystalize them in expression, and do away with redundancies and with the incongruity of a written constitution and vast body of unwritten law; to generalize the statutes and perfect the common law into a science. Without assuming an ability to pass upon the merits of the report as a whole, I may express the opinion, from a partial examination, that the plan is comprehensive, the arrangement systematic, and the style clear and terse. Believing it important that a work requiring so much care in details should be subject to closer criticism than the members of the Senate and Assembly would be able to give it consistently with their other duties, and desiring if should be presented to the Legislature in as perfect a form as possible, I have united with Gov. Haight in a request to two eminent members of the bar to examine it. The attempt to do so on the part of any officer of the company should be regarded as a breach of trust, and so punished; and the organization of corporations within corporations is a refinement of subtlety and fraud which should be positively prevented by law.

UNIFORM BALLOT AND PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

No precautions should be neglected to secure the independence of elector and the purity of elections. The advantage claimed for the ballot as a method of voting, is the free expression of individual will that results from absolute secrecy. This is the right of every voter, and should be secured to him by proper legislation. Our laws for the punishment of the corrupt use of money at elections are stringent in terms, but some provisions are necessary to insure their enforcement.

LITIGANT AND STATE PAPER ACTS.

The enactment popularly known as the "Litigant Organ Act" is of more than questionable policy. It removes a certain class of public service from the healthy test of general competition, and to that extent creates a "monopoly." It gives the newspaper selected an additional incentive to active and prejudiced partisanship, and is a premium to the servility and discrimination against the freedom of the press. If it should be deemed desirable to retain the State litigant paper for purpose of giving notice to absent defendants, the selection of such organ should be determined by competitative bidding.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The expenses of the State Geological Survey since its commencement amount to $222,600. It will be for the Legislature to determine, after careful examination of the work done, whether further appropriations should be made, and upon what terms.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The introduction to this State of large numbers of Asiatics has excited the jealousy of one class of citizens, and the anxiety of all. That the immediate effects of this immigration will be to cheapen labor, is apparent; and in the influx of this race the laboring classes find cause for alarm, while the political student and the class not dependent upon manual labor for immediate support regard with apprehension the introduction of a people into our midst so different from our own as to preclude the possibility of assimilation. These fears and apprehensions find full expression in the platforms of both political parties. That the introduction of this race cheapens labor, and that many industries have been prosecuted and are now made feasible through this labor cannot be denied; but that cheap labor and the immediate material development of our various resources are the highest objects to be considered may well be questioned. Material wealth, that form of property which manifests itself in great and costly enterprises, expensive mansions and other indicia of opulence, though valuable in themselves, and the accepted evidence of prosperity, may be purchased at a cost and maintained by a means that will make them but the sure evidence of a nation's decadence. It may be true in a large sense that the interests of capital and labor are the same. But the capitalist and laborer do not make bargains with each other under the principles of abstract political economy. Each is prompted by self-interest, and pushes any advantage offered by the occasion; each avails himself of the other's necessities. Any system which introduces a class of laborers whose wages are exceptionally low for special reasons, gives the capitalist that advantage in making terms; and whatever has a tendency to establish a fixed line of demarkation between capital and labor and create a laboring caste is a social and political evil. Under the stimulus of mechanical inventions there is no danger but wealth will be created with sufficient activity. The danger is it will be massed and not distributed, and that danger will be increased by any system which has a tendency to make labor servile, or place human labor upon an exact equality with the productive power of machinery. The control of the question of Asiatic immigration lies exclusively with the Federal Government. Treaties, commercial relations, and national traditions are all arrayed against any interference with free emigration to these shores, and much difficulty may be found in bringing our national legislators to fully comprehend the evils threatened, which are now local and not general. It is the general sense of the public that Congress should be memorialized upon this subject, and such restrictions sought at the hands of the Federal Government as will secure this State, with its hopeful future, to the possession of a people that can share equally with each other in political power.

PROTECTION OF LAW TO ALL.

It is however under and through the law alone we can act. With these, or any other people within our borders, there can be but one course—full, perfect protection. Mob violence is the most dangerous form in which the law can be violated; not merely is the immediate outrage committed, but in the results which often follow—communities debauched, jurors intimidated, and courts controlled by the political influence of the number that are guilty. The unsuccessful prosecutions for the crimes of a mob teach that the number and boldness of the perpetrators too often give immunity to the offense; and not only is the crime unpunished, but justice is mocked in her very temples, by the erection of a tribunal higher than the law. And when to all this banded ruffianism selects for its victims a race notoriously defenseless, when pillage and murder are its exploits, the race from which such wretches are recruited, the community which suffers such obstacles to be enacted, the officials who stand supinely by without an effort to prevent the crime, are sharers in a common disgrace—and the statute which prevents the victim from testifying becomes a party to the offense. I trust that during my administration the spirit of lawless violence which has sometimes disgraced our past may never be exhibited. Should it be, there will be no exertion spared, on the part of the Executive, to extend to all, from the humblest to the highest, the sovereign protection of the law, and to visit the guilty with the punishment their crimes deserve.

The fiscal condition of the State and of the various State institutions will doubtless be fully treated in the annual message of the Governor, before the delivery of this address. If any additional suggestions or recommendations should appear to be necessary I shall avail myself of the privilege accorded by the Constitution to the Governor and communicate to the Legislature by special massage. If I have committed to discuss the national questions at issue between the two great political parties, it is not because my convictions are not deep and sincere. I believe I can best manifest my gratitude to the party which has honored me above my deserts by earnestly endeavoring to administer the laws impartially, so as to maintain the honor and advance the interests of the whole State.

BANQUET TO GOVERNOR HAIGHT.

Grand Military and Civic Social Reunion —Speeches of Governors Haight, Booth, Stanford, and Others.

At the close of the inaugural ceremonies yesterday, after the military had been disbanded on Second street, the various members of the staff, the out-going and in-coming officers, members of the press and other invited guests, sat down to a banquet prepared for them in the State Armory Hall, next to the French Hotel. This banquet was designed as a special compliment to Governor Haight, and was given by Major General Cobb, Brigadier Generals Howell and Hewston, General Cazneau, and their respective staffs, as well as the members of the Governor's own staff. The tables were spread lengthwise of the hall, on each side being arranged rows of bristling muskets, which may be considered very appropriate to the occasion. Wm. B. Hunt, of the French Hotel, was the caterer, and the display of viands detracted nothing from his heretofore well earned reputation in that line. We append the toasts and speeches pronounced by various gentlemen present.

Cobb, the President of the Day, called the banqueters to order and addressed them *ala militaire*.

GENERAL COBB.

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens: We are assembled here this evening to do honor to our late Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Haight. Governor Haight is, as you all know—I am going to talk in a military manner, laconically and emphatically—Gov. Haight has been our friend. You know that we have been under deep obligations to him. You know that he has done everything in his power to advance the interests of the National Guard. If you don't know this, if you would like to make a speech before the world you can be here, for his information I assert it, it is so; it is the fact. [Applause.] To him and to his judicious appointment (excepting myself—[Laughter]), we owe the present prosperous condition of the National Guard.

Now, I am not going to make a long-winded speech at all. I have not the capacity to make a speech, and if I had, notwithstanding many of you are my subordinates, I should not dare to trespess on your indulgence by so doing.

We are here also to honor in an especial manner, as our guest, the present newly-inaugurated Governor of the State of California, and our present, and for four years to come, our Commander-in Chief. [Long and continued cheering.]

I know you will be glad and proud to see amonst you no less a person than ex-Governor Stanford, [great cheering] the man with the ast horse-flesh. [Laughter.] I have really no need to introduce him to you, or to any audience in California.

Now, I have no further introductory remarks to make. Only one thing: I call upon you to knock the corks from the bottles before you, fill up your glasses, and, rising, drink a bumper to the health, prosperity and long life of our late Commander-in-Chief, Gov. H. H. Haight.

In response to this call the entire company filled their glasses and sprang to their feet, and drinking to the health of ex-Governor Haight, they renewed the cheering with hearty tumult.

Music: "Should auld acquaintance be forgot,"

General Cobb (resuming)—Soldiers, you have interspersed my brief introductory remarks with cheering salutes for our late Commander-in-Chief. I now ask you for a formal three times three.

The cheers were given, with a "tiger."

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HAIGHT.

Gov. Haight—I feel very sensibly the many tokens of esteem and regard which I have received from you to-day, as well as during former years of official and personal intercourse. I have been gratified to have your earnest and efficient co-operation in striving to elevate the character, and in aiming to promote the soldierly excellence of the National Guard. It would hardly be expected that in sundering ties so long cherished a slight tinge of sadness should not qualify the satisfaction which is always felt and expressed in escaping from burdensome responsibilities. But now, without delaying upon this theme, let me pass from it at once.

Soldiers and fellow-citizens: we have a good mother. We think that we have placed her today in good hands. [Cheers.] Let us drink one toast in her honor. I give you, gentlemen, this sentiment: California—The brightest star in the constellation of States. May she always be as distinguished for just and equal laws, and for their pure administration, as she is for her unrivaled scenery and skies.

Ex-Governor Haight resumed his seat, amid great applause, and cheers for the State of California.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

A CALL ON GOVERNOR BOOTH.

General Cobb—Nothing could be more appropriate, under the circumstances by which we are surrounded, than to have Governor Newton Booth in our midst to respond to the beautiful toast which has just been given—the State of California. [Applause.] I call upon Governor Booth for a response.

GOVERNOR BOOTH'S SPEECH.

Governor Booth—I confess, upon general principles, that it seems quite appropriate that on such an occasion I should be called upon to reply to such a sentiment. And the only trouble is that I have nothing to say; that is, I am too full for utterance. [Merriment.] That last piece of turkey did the business for me! [Renewed merriment.] If I had not been proud before to-day, I should be proud at this time in looking over this representation of the National Guard. And I suppose I ought to realize that I am now, by law, your Commander-in-Chief. I wish I was a corporal. [Merriment.] Gentlemen, I should be proud to be a private in the ranks of the National Guard of California. I should like to have known what it was to have commenced in the ranks, and to have served and earned my way up.

I think I will make a confession to you this evening, and tell you the whole truth. I might as well tell you the truth in this connection, and "done with it." I was born a Quaker. And when they told me that there would be a military display at this Inauguration, I went to personas who were my friends, and who knew most about these matters, with a view to learn what I thought was necessary for me to know under such circumstances. General Cazneau can tell you that the proposal for a military display was rather distasteful to me. I was overruled by his counsel; and I am glad of it. I have known the most of you before as citizens, and I am happy to know you now as soldiers. And I sincerely trust that when the time arrives—and it will come—when you are called upon to salute and escort my successor, as you have this day honored me, you will entertain then for me the same grateful and kindly feelings that you have exhibited this day for my honored predecessor. [Cheers.] I beg to assure you that I have no sentiment of respect and friendship for him in which I do not fully and cordially participate. [Applause]. He has given you: "The State of California." May I propose: "Our Common Country?" [Great cheering.]

Music: "Yankee Doodle."

A CALL ON GOVERNOR STANFORD.

Gen. Cobb—No person can more appropriately make an answer to that toast than ex-Governor Leland Stanford. [Cheers.] I know it is wholly unnecessary to introduce to you Gov. Stanford; a man who has done so much to develop the resources and build up the industry of California, and to bring and disseminate wealth and the happiness of individual prosperity among your people.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR STANFORD.

Ex-Governor Stanford was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering as he rose to speak.

Ex-Governor Stanford—Gentlemen of the National Guard:

A voice [interrupting]—Come to the center of the table.

Governor Stanford—Oh, no; I think you will hear sufficiently well all that I have to say, if I remain where I am. I confess that I do not feel disposed to say much on this occasion. Not that I do not appreciate most heartily your cordial and enthusiastic demonstrations when the presiding General mentioned my name. But Governor Haight and Governor Booth have just spoken to you, and they are both good talkers. I may say that they are famous as orators. And for me to attempt to address you immediately after they have resumed their seats is a species of folly, and would be such if I were not on this occasion somewhat under military duress. [Merriment.] They have toasted for you the State and the Nation; and you have appropriately and enthusiastically responded with your cheers. Now, what is left for me to say?

But, gentlemen, I will remind you, and I will remind myself, that some ten years ago—when I was a younger man than I am now—I believe I knew something about the militia of the State of California. I think that I can say that I did what I could, in my official capacity as Chief Executive, to promote the interests of the militia of California; and I think that my efforts were acknowledged as resulting in some considerable benefit to that organization—to bringing it up to a higher standard, and into more general credit and popularity. I do not say that it was not respected before my day, and it certainly always was a respected organization. But I think it has been more and more recognized since that time as a useful and most honorable organization for defense in times of trouble or threatened danger.

Something has been said by the presiding General, having reference to internal improvements in this State, connecting my name therewith. I have nothing to say in direct reply to those remarks. Only, may I not say: If my works do not speak for themselves, I can boast of nothing. Yes, I will say this: If in the works that have been done by me, and under my superintendence in this State, I have done any man any harm; if

YOLO DEMOCRAT SUPPLEMENT—Boosts Improvement